

The Nation

VOL. XXXVIII.—NO. 991.

THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1884.

PRICE 10 CENTS.

G. P. Putnam's Sons,

27 and 29 West 23d St., New York,

Publish To-morrow:

I. *THE DISCOVERIES OF AMERICA TO THE YEAR 1525.* By Arthur James Weise. One large octavo volume, with maps. Cloth, \$4 50.

The work presents the most important and veritable information of what was known by the ancients respecting the continent and islands in the Western Hemisphere, together with that found in the Sagas of Iceland and Greenland in relation to the discoveries of the Northmen, and also that contained in certain rare books, manuscripts, and maps, descriptive of the explorations of Columbus, the Cabots, Cortez, Verrazano, and other navigators, to the year 1525. The author's researches during eight years have been remarkably rewarded, and his judicious treatment of his interesting subject shows that he wrote to make plain to the general reader, the teacher, the man of letters, and the critic a great number of historical and geographical facts hitherto unknown to the people of this country.

II. *TRAVELS IN FAITH, FROM TRADITION TO REASON.* The Experiences of a Thinking Believer. By R. C. Adams, author of "Evolution; a Summary of Evidence." 1^{mo}, cloth, \$1 25.

III. *THE HOLLANDERS IN NOVA ZEMBLA* (1596-1597); an Arctic poem translated from the Dutch of Hendrik Tollens, by the Rev. Daniel Van Pelt, with a preface and an historical introduction by Samuel Richard Van Campen, F. R. G. S., Corresponding Member of the Dutch and American Geographical Societies, author of "The Dutch in the Arctic Seas," etc. 16mo, cloth, extra, \$1 25.

IV. *THE TOURIST'S GUIDE BOOK TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.* Second Year, 1884. Compiled by the Editor of "Appleton's Guide-Book to Europe," from the latest and most authoritative sources of information, with maps and illustrations. Thoroughly revised and brought down to date. Octavo, roan flexible, \$2 50.

"An admirable compendium."—*London Times*.
"Clear, compact, and comprehensive."—*Chicago Tribune*.
"Brought up to the latest dates."—*New York Times*.

Putnam's New Catalogue sent on application.

The Foreign Eclectic.

July No. Now Ready.

A selection of valuable and entertaining reading matter from the foreign magazines in the French and German languages. Of special interest to the advanced student and general reader.

Part I., French; Part II., German. Terms: Yearly subscription to each Part, \$2.50; to both Parts (double number), \$4. Single copies of each Part, 25 cents; both Parts in one number, 35 cents. For sale by newsdealers. Sent postpaid on receipt of price by the publishers.

THE FOREIGN ECLECTIC CO.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

P. O. Lock Box 995.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Abolition of the Presidency.

By HENRY C. LOCKWOOD.

1 vol., 8vo, cloth, \$1.50.

"Well worthy of careful reading."—*N. Y. Herald*.

Petlaud Revisited.

By Rev. J. G. WOOD,

Author of 'Wood's Natural History,' etc. 1 vol., 12mo, gilt top, \$2.25.

A HANDSOME IMPRESSION OF A VERY CHARMING BOOK.

Professor Conant.

A Novel. By L. S. HUNTINGTON.

1 vol., 12^{mo}, cloth, \$1.25.

"Many clear and interesting appreciations of the social condition as it exists to-day in England, the Provinces, and the United States."—*N. Y. Times*.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE OF SEASONABLE BOOKS.

R. WORTHINGTON, 770 B'way, N.Y.

Talked About.

THE SAN ROSARIO RANCH. By Maud Howe. Third thousand. \$1.25.

THE USURPER. A Japanese Romance. By Judith Gautier. Translated by Abby L. Alger. \$1.50.

VESTIGIA. By the author of that delightful book, 'Kismet.' \$1.25.

MISS TOOSEY'S MISSION and LADDIE. 75 cents.

OLD LADY MARY. By the author of 'A Little Pilgrim.' 75 cents.

TREASURE ISLAND. By R. L. Stevenson. A Piratical Tale of intense interest. \$1.25.

MRS. LINCOLN'S BOSTON COOK BOOK. With illustrations. 600 pp. \$2.00.

MY REMINISCENCES. By Lord Ronald Gower. \$2.00.

THE NEW ARCADIA. By Miss Robinson. \$1.50.

MRS. BARBAULD'S TALES. With a Memoir by Grace A. Oliver. \$1.00.

ROBERTS BROTHERS,
Publishers, Boston.

"The Surgeon's Stories."

FROM THE SWEDISH

OF

PROF. TOPELIUS.

Times of Gustav Adolph,

Times of Battle and Rest,

Times of Charles XII.,

Times of Frederick I.,

Times of Linnaeus,

Times of Alchemy.

"It is safe to say that no one could possibly fail to be carried along by the torrent of fiery narration which marks these wonderful tales."—*Philadelphia Press*.

"We wish that there were more such novels written, and fewer morbid psychological analyses."—*Mail and Express, New York*.

"A vivid, romantic picturing of one of the most fascinating periods of human history."—*New York Tribune*.

"Most exquisitely written and translated."—*Transcript, Boston*.

Each book is complete and independent in itself, but an historical sequence and unity connects the series.

Price per Volume, \$1.25.

* Sold by all Booksellers, or mailed postpaid on receipt of price by the Publishers.

JANSEN, MCCLURG & CO.,
Cor. Wabash Ave. and Madison St., Chicago.

MAUD HOWE'S NOVEL.

The San Rosario Ranch.

Third Thousand. \$1.25.

This is an extract from the Boston Daily Advertiser's review, and there is no more able critical authority:

"The 'San Rosario Ranch' belongs to a noble class of novels; it deals with the deepest feelings, the strongest emotions, and the most powerful motives in human life. It is on a high plane, far above the petty strife, ambition, and jealousy out of which 'society novels' are manufactured. . . . The book is written in a spirit of large sympathy, and without one touch of censoriousness or ridicule. This sympathy is far-reaching—it is given to the Indian, driven from his mission; to the faithful Chinaman, killed by the fury of a white scoundrel; to the rich and coarse Irishman, living in splendor and in fear of his butler—of all of them some good is told; the best side is the one that is made prominent. The book is not a sermon, although its tone is so grave and its spirit so earnest; it is a good, warm love story, with plenty of life, of incident, and of narrow escapes, and it is a very attractive picture of California life and California people."

ROBERTS BROTHERS, Publishers,
Boston.

43d Year—S. DAVIS, Jr.'s

Diamond Hams.

Facts about Hams and Breakfast Bacon:—It has been observed that certain districts become celebrated for producing certain superior articles; these districts cling to this superiority in spite of all attempts at rivalry. Through peculiarities of climate and years of experience and study, the world now concedes the best ham to Cincinnati. Sold by leading grocers.

THE BUREAU OF REVISION EDITS
authors' MSS. for the press. Compilations made for publishers. Dr. TITUS M. COAN, 110 E. 66th St., N. Y.

The Nation.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

THE WEEK.....	535
SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.....	538
EDITORIAL ARTICLES:	
Communist Features of the Chicago Platform.....	540
The Duce-and-Pharisee Argument.....	540
The Succession in Holland and Luxemburg.....	541
Spanish Affairs.....	541
The Liberal Education of the Future.....	542
The Methods of English Playwrights.....	543
SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE:	
Party Organisation in England.....	544
Guizot's Correspondence.—II.....	545
CORRESPONDENCE:	
More Western Locutions.....	546
NOTES.....	546
REVIEWS:	
Recent Poetry.....	549
The Egyptian Campaign of 1882.....	551
A Catholic Dictionary.....	552
The Temple of the An'les.....	552
Lotze's System of Philosophy.....	553
The Elements of Botany.—Plant Analysis.....	553
Molière's 'Les Précieuses Ridicules'.—Beaumar- chain's 'Le Barbier de Séville'.....	553
Philosophy of the Unconscious.....	553
Unser Elternhaus.....	554
Broken English.....	554

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Three Dollars per year, in advance, postpaid to any part of the United States or Canada; to foreign countries comprised in Postal Union, Four Dollars.

The date when the subscription expires is on the Address-Label of each paper, the change of which to a subsequent date becomes a receipt for remittance. No other receipt is sent unless requested.

The paper is stopped at expiration of the subscription, unless previously renewed.

Remittances at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by registered letter or by check or postal order payable to Publisher of the NATION.

When a change of address is desired, both the old and new addresses should be given.

Address THE NATION, Box 794, New York.
Publication Office, 210 Broadway.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

[No deviation.]

On any page not specified, 15 cents per line each insertion; with choice of page, 20 cents.
A column (140 lines) \$20 each insertion; with choice of page, \$27.

A page (3 columns), \$50 each insertion; with choice of position, \$60.

Double rates for top of column or other preferred position, when specified; where positions are not specified, advertisements are classified as far as possible and arranged in order of size, the largest at the top.

Double rates for cuts, fancy or other letters not comprised in THE NATION fonts, and all other special typography. (Subject to approval.) Cuts are inserted only on inside pages of cover or fly-leaves not on outside of cover, nor on pages numbered for binding.

Marriage and Death Notices, 50 cents each.

DISCOUNT on yearly accounts amounting to \$500, 10 per cent.; \$750, 15 per cent.; \$1,000, 20 per cent.; \$1,250, 25 per cent. Credits are made December 31. On a yearly account amounting to 52 pages the discount is one-third.

Advertisements must be acceptable in every respect. Copy received until Tuesday, 5 P.M.

THE NATION is sent free to those who advertise in it, as long as advertisement continues.

The EDITION of THE NATION this week is 8,200 copies. The Subscription List is always open to inspection.

*Copies of THE NATION may be procured in London at B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square; George Street, 30 Cornhill, E. C.; H. F. Gillig & Co., 449 Strand; and American News Reading Room, 8 Haymarket.

Domestic.

EYES Fitted with proper Glasses. Field, Marine, and Opera Glasses. Telescopes Microscopes. Acoustic Cases for Deafness, Ear Cornets, etc.
R. WALDSTEIN, Optician, 41 Union Square, New York. Catalogues by enclosing stamp. Established 1840.

MESSRS. COTTIER & CO., Domestic Artistic Furniture-makers, 144 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

Decoration.

MESSRS. COTTIER & CO., High-class Interior Decoration, 144 Fifth Avenue, New York. Artists in Stained Glass.

WOOD MANTELS AND MIRRORS, Open Fire-Places for Wood or Coal, Tiles, etc., etc. T. R. STEWART & Co., 75 W. Twenty-third St., N. Y.

For Sale.

AT MESSRS. COTTIER & CO.'S, Imported Pictures, highest class. 144 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

FOR SALE.—HARPER'S MONTHLY, Vols. III. to XVII. (beginning Nov., 1851), bound in half dark morocco, marbled edges. ATLANTIC MONTHLY, Vols. I. to XV. (except first two numbers of Vol. I.), beginning Jan., 1854. Bound same as above. Both lots in excellent condition. Offers solicited. Address S. B., Nation Office.

Professional.

JOSEPH F. RANDOLPH, New Jersey Law Offices, Jersey City, N. J., & 120 Broadway, N. Y.

MESSRS. COTTIER & CO., Designers in Interior Decoration and all Art-work, 144 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

WALTER H. RHETT, Attorney at Law, Atlanta, Ga.

Schools.

Alphabetized, first, by States; second, by Towns.

CONNECTICUT, Lyme.
BLACK HALL SCHOOL.—A family and Preparatory School for a few boys. Thorough instruction and careful training. Best of references given. CHARLES G. BARTLETT, Principal.

CONNECTICUT, Stamford.
MISS ISABELLA WHITE'S School for Young Ladies. Between June 25 and Sept. 10 Miss White should be addressed at Butler, Pa.

CONNECTICUT, New Haven.
MRS. S. L. CADY'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies.—West End Institute. 15th year commences Sept. 25. Send for Circular.

INDIANA, Terre Haute.
ROSE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE. A School of Engineering. CHARLES O. THOMPSON, President.

MAINE, Portland, 51 High Street.
MRS. S. THROOP'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and children. Third year begins September 22. Boarding scholars limited to four.

MARYLAND, Annapolis, 102 King George St.
ANNAPOLIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.—Mrs. Richard Welsh, Principal. Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children. Will reopen September 15, 1884.

MASSACHUSETTS, Amherst.
THE AMHERST COLLEGE SUMMER School of Languages, at Amherst, Mass., will begin on Monday, July 7, and continue five weeks. Four Departments, with ten Teachers and Lecturers. Location one of the most healthful and beautiful in New England. For information and programmes, address PROF. W. L. MONTAGUE, Amherst College.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.
BOSTON UNIVERSITY Law School. Address the Dean. EDMUND H. BENNETT, LL.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.
INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY. Courses in Civil, Mechanical, and Mining Engineering, Chemistry, Architecture etc. WEBSTER WELLS, Sec'y. FRANCIS A. WALKER, Pres.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.
MISS PUTNAM opened the eighteenth year of her English and Classical Family and Day School for Young Ladies, Thursday, September 27, 1883, at No. 68 Marlborough Street. Terms for boarding pupils, \$500 per annum. Special attention given to little girls. Circulars sent on application to Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, No. 18 Boylston Pl.
PREPARATION FOR THE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, and general education of boys. Private School. Fall Term begins Wednesday, September 24. ALBERT HALE.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.
SCHOOL OF DRAWING AND PAINTING, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.—The fall term of this school will begin September 29. It is proposed, in case a sufficient number of pupils offers, to establish a course of instruction in decorative work. This will consist of lectures on decorative form, and a class in the drawing of ornament under a special instructor. Students will be expected to attend on four afternoons in the week. Applications should be made as soon as possible, and not later than October 1, 1884, to W. P. P. LONGFELLOW, Secretary, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

MASSACHUSETTS, Braintree.
THE THAYER ACADEMY.—College preparatory and general course in English Studies and Modern Languages. J. B. SEWALL, Head Master.

MASSACHUSETTS, Groton.
GROTON SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—A limited number of scholars will be taken in the autumn.

For particulars, address ENDICOTT PEABODY, Episcopal Theol. School, Cambridge, Mass.

MASSACHUSETTS, Greenfield.
PROSPECT HILL SCHOOL for Young Women. Established in 1869. J. C. FARNSON, Prin.

MASSACHUSETTS, Lenox, Berkshire County.
LENOX ACADEMY.—A Preparatory school for Boys. Terms \$550. Address HARLAN H. BALLARD, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Plymouth.
M. R. KNAPP'S HOME SCHOOL for Boys.—Next (seventeenth) school year begins September 19.

MASSACHUSETTS, Quincy.
ADAMS ACADEMY.—Third term began April 4, 1884. A few vacant rooms. Address DR. WILLIAM EVERETT, Master.

MASSACHUSETTS, So. Hadley.
MOUNT HOLYOKE SEMINARY.—Four years' course for women. Laboratories, cabinets, and art gallery. Library of 10,000 volumes. Board and Tuition \$175 a year. Address MISS BLANCHARD, Prin., So. Hadley, Mass.

MASSACHUSETTS, S. Williamstown, Berkshire Co.
GREYLOCK INSTITUTE.—A Preparatory School for Boys. Terms, \$450. Catalogues on application. GEORGE F. MILLS, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, West Bridgewater.
HOWARD COLLEGIATE Institute.—Boarding and Day School for Girls and Young Women. Address the Principal. HELEN MAGILL, Ph.D., Graduate of Swarthmore Coll., Boston Univ., and Newnham Coll., Cambridge, England.

MICHIGAN, Orchard Lake.
MICHIGAN MILITARY ACADEMY.—A thorough Classical and Scientific School. Graduates admitted to University upon diploma. Location, 25 miles from Detroit; pleasant and healthful. For catalogue address Lieut. R. A. SCHROEDER, Fourth Artillery, U. S. Army, Adjutant.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, Portsmouth.
THE ELEVENTH YEAR OF MISS A. C. Morgan's well-known School for Young Ladies will commence September 24, 1884. Early application is desirable.

NEW YORK, Albany.
ALBANY LAW SCHOOL.—FALL Term begins Sept. 2, 1884. For Circulars address the Dean, HORACE E. SMITH, LL.D., Albany, N. Y.

NEW YORK, Aurora, Cayuga Lake.
WELLS COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES. Full Collegiate course. Music and Art. Session begins Sept. 10, 1884. Send for Catalogue. E. S. FRISBEE, D.D., President.

NEW YORK, Canandaigua.
FORT HILL, a Home-School for Boys. Number limited to 12. Terms \$600. For circulars, address Rev. JAMES HATRICK LEE.

NEW JERSEY, New Brunswick, 13 Livingston Ave.
THE MISSES ANABLE'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children will reopen September 17.

NEW YORK, Nanuet, Rockland Co.
COUNTRY HOME.—A small family, without children, offer a good home and best of care for two or three children, or invalids. Tuition for children if desired. Terms moderate. Highest references. Address Box 32, Nanuet, N. Y.

NEW YORK, Salem.
ST. PAUL'S HALL.—A happy Home School for 14 boys under 14. Four instructors.

NEW YORK, Suspension Bridge.
DE VEAUX COLLEGE.—Prepares for the Universities, etc. Terms, \$350 per annum. WILFRED H. MUNRO, A.M., President.

NEW YORK, Syracuse.
KEBLE SCHOOL.—BOARDING School for Girls. Under the supervision of the Rt. Rev. F. D. Huntington, S. T. D. The fourteenth school-year begins Wednesday, Sept. 10th, 1884. Apply to Miss MARY J. JACKSON.

NEW YORK, Troy.
CIVIL, MECHANICAL, AND MINING Engineering at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. The oldest engineering school in America. Next term begins September 17th. The Register for 1884 contains a list of the graduates for the past 59 years, with their positions; also course of study, requirements, expenses, etc. Address DAVID M. GREENE, Director.

OHIO, Cincinnati.
MISS STORER AND MISS LUPTON will reopen their School Sept. 24, 1884. They aim to lay the foundation of a sound general education, or to prepare pupils for the Harvard examination or any college open to women. For circulars or any further information inquire, in person or by letter, at the School house, No. 166 West Seventh Street.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, 1350 Pine Street.
MISS ANABLE'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. The thirty-fifth year begins Sept. 10, 1883.

PENNSYLVANIA, OGDON.
OGONTZ SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—The thirty fifth year of this School (Chestnut St. Seminary), the second at Ogontz, Jay Cooke's beautiful country seat near Philadelphia, will commence September 24th.
 Principals—Misses BONNEY and DILLAY, BENNETT and EASTMAN.
 Address letters to Ogontz, Montgomery Co., Pa.; telegrams to York Road Station, North Penna. R.R.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Norwood Avenue, Chestnut Hill.
MRS. WALTER D. COMEGYS and Miss Bell's English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will reopen, Sept. 21.

VIRGINIA, University of Virginia P. O.
UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.—Summer Courses in Mathematics and Engineering, July 7, 1884, to Sept. 1, 1884. WM. M. THORNTON, Prof. Engineering.

GERMANY, Hannover, 52 Grosse Barltage.
MISS HILKEN'S Boarding-School for Young Ladies. Address H. G. HILKEN, Box 723, Baltimore, Md.

NEW

Day-School for Girls,
 6 EAST 45TH STREET.

TEACHERS:

PRINCIPAL, SAMUEL BREARLEY, JR., A. B.—MODERN HISTORY, LATIN, AND ENGLISH.
 LADY PRINCIPAL, MISS MARY E. HOWARD (FOR EIGHT YEARS TEACHER IN MRS. MARTIN'S SCHOOL, BOSTON)—LATIN, MATHEMATICS, AND ENGLISH.
 MISS MARY H. BUCKINGHAM (OF THE NEWTON HIGH SCHOOL AND THE HARVARD ANNEX)—LATIN, GREEK, AND ENGLISH.
 MADAME MARIE DUPREZ—FRENCH.
 MISS SARAH E. JONES—ENGLISH.
 MISS MARIA WHITNEY (OF NORTHAMPTON, MASS.)—GERMAN AND FRENCH.
 MR. DOUGLAS VOLK—DRAWING.

N. B.—IT IS PROBABLE THAT THE INSTRUCTION IN PHYSICS, BOTANY, PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY, AND GEOMETRY WILL BE GIVEN BY A GRADUATE OF YALE EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING THOSE BRANCHES. SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS WILL BE MADE AS SOON AS PRACTICABLE FOR ELOCUTION, VOCAL MUSIC, AND GYMNASTICS.

Miss Howard and Miss Jones will give instruction in the Bible to all pupils for whom it is desired. The School, however, will have no sectarian bias.

The daily exercises of the School will end at 1 P. M. Preparation of lessons may be made at the School in the afternoon with a teacher's oversight. Hot luncheon will be provided for those wishing it.

Applicants must as a rule be not less than 12 years old. The tuition (payable half-yearly in advance) will be \$250 a year for those under fifteen years, and for those having reached that age \$350. Pupils will be admitted only for the full year's course, studies being remitted in no case except that of delicate health. There will be no extras. The School will open on Wednesday, October 8. For further information, prospectuses, &c., apply to Samuel Brearley, jr., at 26 West 35th Street until July 1, and at 6 East 45th Street after September 1. Mr. Brearley is at home between 9 and 12 forenoons.

His address during July and August will be 6 East 45th Street.

Cornell University.

COURSES IN
 MECHANICAL ENGINEERING,
 ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING,
 CIVIL ENGINEERING,
 AND ARCHITECTURE.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS BEGIN AT 9 A. M., JUNE 16 AND SEPT. 16, 1884.

For the UNIVERSITY REGISTER, containing full statements regarding requirements for admission, courses of study, degrees, honors, expenses, free scholarships, etc., and for special information, apply to

THE TREASURER OF CORNELL UNIVERSITY,
 Ithaca, New York.

CHARLES W. STONE,

TUTOR FOR HARVARD,

68 Chestnut Street, Boston.

SEVERAL HOURS DAILY INSTRUCTION in German or English for summer, in exchange for board in quiet, refined, salubrious country home (35 or 40 miles from N. Y. City), by competent young lady. Mutual references. Address Miss X., Nation Office.

BROCKWAY TEACHERS' AGENCY, Times Building, Chicago, will supply superintendents, grade teachers, specialists with positions in Central, Western, and Southern States for ensuing year.

THE HARVARD ANNEX.—GRADUATES and students desire places as teachers. Classics and other specialties. Apply to the Secretary, ARTHUR GILMAN, Waterhouse St., Cambridge, Mass.

Wants.

AN EXPERT AND SPECIAL AGENT of the late U. S. Census, whose report is now among that Bureau's publications of our Industries, will visit Virginia and West Virginia about the 1st of July to examine certain agricultural properties there offered to investors. Persons who would obtain information in that or parallel lines through this opportunity, may address CLARENCE GORDON, or E. S. TURNER, Real Estate, Newburg, N. Y.

A CLASSICAL TEACHER, whose pupils have entered College with highest honors, who has also given special attention to Chemistry, Physics, and Geology, is open to engagement as Principal or Assistant in High School, Academy, or Private school. Holds head mastership certificate from Boston Superintendents. Highest references. Address PRINCIPAL, care of the Nation.

AN EXPERIENCED PRIVATE TUTOR (Graduate of Harvard, has also studied in Germany) desires a summer pupil. Specialties: English, German, Greek, and Latin. Excellent references. Address LANGUAGE, care of the Nation.

A SPECIALIST IN CHEMISTRY and Physics, with experience in teaching and thorough scientific training at American and German Universities, desires an engagement. Correspondence solicited. Address "Ph.D." care of the Nation.

CLASSICAL MASTERSHIP WANTED.—A Harvard graduate of 1881, previously successful in New England, now Greek master in a church boarding-school for boys, desires to teach Classics in a church day-school or city high school, East or West. Will assist in English, French, and German. Able disciplinarian, accurate scholar, apt to teach. Highest references, including headmaster. Address A. L. R., Care of the Nation.

POSITION WANTED for a highly educated gentleman as teacher of singing and cultivation of the voice, also of languages, in a school or private. Address, under "B. A. J.," this office.

PUPILS WHO DESIRE TO FIT FOR the Harvard Annex invited to communicate with TEACHER, 24 Follen St., Cambridge, Mass.

WANTED.—POSITION TO TEACH in private school or family by lady who has passed the Harvard University examinations for women (preliminary and advanced), has spent several years in Europe, and has had experience in teaching. Returns to America in June. Address "X. Y. Z.," care of Nation.

WANTED.—ALEXANDER HAMILTON'S Works, 7 volumes. State condition and price. G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, 27 and 29 West 23d St., New York.

BLAINE Agents wanted, for authentic edition of his life. Published at Augusta, his home. Largest, handsomest, cheapest, best. By the renowned historian and biographer, Colonel Conwell, whose life of Garfield, published by us, outsold the twenty others by 60,000. Outlets every book ever published in this world; many agents are selling fifty daily. Agents are making fortunes. All new beginners successful; grand chance for them: \$43.50 made by a lady agent the first day. Terms most liberal. Particulars free. Better send 25 cents for postage, etc., on free outfit, now ready, including large prospectus book, and save valuable time.

To lovers of English Pale Ale we recommend
"Burke's" Light Sparkling Pale Ale

as the Finest English Ale Bottled. Refreshing, invigorating, and constituting an appetizing tonic while slightly stimulating. Easy of digestion. For sale everywhere.

EDWARD AND JOHN BURKE,

Dublin and Liverpool,
 Proprietors of
 Burke's Red Head Brand of Stout.

F. W. CHRISTERN,

37 West Twenty-third Street, New York.

Importer of Foreign Books, Agent for the leading Paris Publishers, Tauchnitz's British Authors, Teubner's Greek and Latin Classics. Catalogue of stock mailed on demand. A large assortment always on hand, and new books received from Paris and Leipzig as soon as issued.

THE LOMBARD INVESTMENT COMPANY, 12 Sears Building, Boston, Mass., offers to trustees, guardians, and conservative investors, Western Farm and City Mortgages, in denominations of \$300 to \$10,000, completed for sale and delivery, yielding 6 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually. The collection of principal and prompt payment of interest guaranteed. These loans are carefully selected by the Company's Vice-President and Western Manager, resident in the West, who has loaned to the eminent satisfaction of over 2,000 investors more than \$6,000,000, mostly for parties occupying fiducial positions, Savings Banks, Insurance and Trust Companies. Being based on actual values, free from speculative influences and the fluctuations of the stock market, they are particularly recommended to investors with whom safety is the first consideration.

References by permission:
 Edwin L. Godkin, Evening Post and Nation, N. Y.; Georgetown Feabody Library, Georgetown, Mass.; Edward Taylor, Treasurer Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.; William McGeorge, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa. Pamphlets giving list of the shareholders of the Company (mostly residents of the New England and Middle States) sent on request.

A. P. TURNER & CO.,

50 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

Buy and sell Bonds and Stocks at all American, British, and Dutch Exchanges.
 Act as Agents for Railway and other Corporations in payment of Coupons and Dividends, also as Transfer Agents. Dividends collected and remitted. Negotiate Railway, State, City, and other sound Loans.

DIRECT CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

Members: NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,
 PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE.

JAMES WHITELEY, HARRY C. LOGAN, H. CRUGER OAKLEY, MAYNARD C. EYRE, HENRY H. DODGE, Washington, D. C.; WM. R. TRAVERS, Special Partner.
PRINCE & WHITELEY,
 No. 64 Broadway, New York.

Branch Offices, 139 Fifth Ave., New York.
 139 Fifteenth St., Washington, D. C.
 Buy and sell on commission all classes of Railroad securities, also Grain and Provisions. Private telegraph wires to Philadelphia, Wilmington, Baltimore, Washington, Bridgeport, New Haven, Boston, and Pittsburgh.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

50 WALL STREET.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS
 For use in
 THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON,
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
MAIL S. S. LINE.

The steamers of this Company will sail every Wednesday and Saturday from Bremen Pier, foot of Third Street, Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN.
 1. Cabin, \$100 to \$150; 2. Cabin, \$60; Steerage, at lowest rates.

OELRICHS & CO., AGENTS,
 2 Bowling Green.

Photographic Apparatus.

The undersigned will dispose of a very complete photographic outfit—camera, for negatives 8 x 8 inches, designed by the undersigned, and adapted for all scientific or pictorial uses, giving 1, 2, 3, or 4 views on one plate with one lens; a changing box for 18 dry plates and three double plate-holders; three plate boxes for 2 doz. plates each, and any or all of an assortment of Ross's best lenses, all selected to order, viz.: a pair of 4 in. Portable Symmetrical, a 6 in., 8 in., and 10 in. ditto, and a 12 in. Rapid Symmetrical. The apparatus, except lenses, will be sold for the half of the London prices, the lenses for 10 per cent. less. Address

W. J. STILLMAN, Nation Office.

ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

Wadsworth, Howland & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

ARTISTS' MATERIALS
 And Architects' and Engineers' Supplies of every description,
 84 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.
 Catalogues free on application.

Unmounted Photographs

OF ANCIENT AND MODERN WORKS OF ART, Embracing reproductions of famous original paintings, sculpture, architecture, etc. Price, cabinet size, \$1.50 per dozen. Send 6-cent stamp for new catalogue, 5,000 subjects.

SOULE PHOTOGRAPH CO.,

Publishers, 338 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.
 Please mention the Nation.

WE WILL FURNISH A SAMPLE Case (12 quart bottles, no two alike), pure California Wine, price \$5. SONOMA WINE AND BRANDY CO., 30 Warren Street, New York.

Chas. Scribner's Sons' NEW BOOKS.

United States Notes.

A History of the Various Issues of Paper Money by the Government of the United States. With an Appendix containing the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the dissenting opinion upon the Legal-Tender question. By John Jay Knox, late Comptroller of the Currency. 1 vol., 8vo. Cloth. \$2 50. With Photo-lithographic Specimens, and Forms of the various Notes.

A New Novel by the Author of "Guerndale."

The Crime of Henry Vane.

By "J. S. of Dale." One vol., 12mo. \$1.

"It is difficult to phrase the admiration we feel, without incurring the charge of extravagance. . . . It is one of the most notable contributions to American literature."—*Boston Courier*.

"There is a sharpness of description, a keen analysis of thought, an easy way of describing human action, which renders this story quite remarkable."—*New York Times*.

A NEW SUMMER EDITION.

Newport.

By George Parsons Lathrop. 1 vol., 12mo., pp., 50 cents.

Stories by American Authors.

CLOTH, 50 CENTS EACH.

"Each one of the tales is a masterpiece, and, taken together, they afford delightful entertainment for leisure half hours. All may be read more than once."—*Boston Traveller*.

THE FOURTH VOLUME (just ready) CONTAINS:

MISS GRIEF. By Constance Fenimore Woolson.

LOVE IN OLD CLOTHES. By H. C. Bunner.

TWO BUCKETS IN A WELL. By N. P. Willis.

FRIEND BARTON'S CONCERN. By Mary Hallock Foote.

AN INSPIRED LOBBYIST. By J. W. De Forest.

LOST IN THE FOG. By Noah Brooks.

DR. MCCOSH'S PHILOSOPHIC SERIES.

No. 6. AGNOSTICISM OF HUME AND Huxley. With a Notice of the Scottish School. 8vo, paper, 50c.

"It has been shown again and again that Agnosticism is suicidal. It is an evident contradiction to affirm that we can know nothing. But when we have done all this we have only strengthened the position of agnosticism, which holds that all truth is contradictory. It is of no use fighting with a spectre, but we can assail those who keep it up, such as Hume, who started the system, and Huxley, its living defender."

ALREADY PUBLISHED:

PART I.—DIDACTIC.

No. 1. CRITERIA OF DIVERSE KINDS of Truth. As Opposed to Agnosticism. Being a Treatise on Applied Logic. 8vo, paper, 50c.

No. 2. ENERGY, EFFICIENT AND FINAL Cause. 8vo, paper, 50c.

No. 3. DEVELOPMENT: WHAT IT Can Do and What It Can Not Do. 8vo, paper, 50c.

No. 4. CERTITUDE, PROVIDENCE, and Prayer. 8vo, paper 50c.

PART II.—HISTORICAL.

No. 5. LOCKE'S THEORY OF KNOWLEDGE. With a Notice on Berkeley. 8vo, paper, 50c.

THE BOOK-BUYER. A Monthly Summary of American and Foreign Literature. June number now ready. Annual subscription, 50 cents. These books are for sale by all book-sellers, or will be sent, post-paid, on receipt of price, by

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS,
743-745 Broadway, New York.

Good Summer Reading.

"Just the thing for a steamboat or railway journey an idle hour by the sea, or a solitary afternoon amid the charming solitudes of the mountains."

PRINCESS NAPRAXINE. A

Novel. By "Ouida," author of 'Under Two Flags,' 'Wanda,' etc. 12mo, extra cloth, \$1.00. Paper cover, 40 cents.

"It is a superb production, fully worthy of the pen of its celebrated author. Absorbing interest characterizes it, and there is not a single page that will wear skipping. To those familiar with 'Ouida's' characteristics, it is only necessary to say that 'Princess Napraxine' possesses them all."—*Philadelphia Evening Call*.

QUICKSANDS. From the German

of Adolph Streckfuss. Translated by Mrs. A. L. Wister, translator of 'The Second Wife,' 'Banned and Blessed,' etc. Uniform with her other works. 12mo, extra cloth, \$1.50.

"One of the most graceful and most charming of the long line of novels which the translator has turned into English. The interest is steadily cumulative, and has often a strong dramatic intensity."—*Boston Saturday Evening Gazette*.

NOT LIKE OTHER GIRLS. A

Novel. By Rosa Nouchette Carey, author of 'Wood and Married,' 'Nellie's Memories,' 'Queenie's Whim,' etc. 16mo, extra cloth, \$1; paper cover, 25 cents.

"This story is one of the sweetest, daintiest, and most interesting of this season's publications. It will delight many a feminine soul and cheer many a half-discouraged young woman."—*New York Home Journal*.

KITTY'S CONQUEST. A Novel.

By Charles King, U. S. A., author of 'The Colonel's Daughter,' etc. 16mo, extra cloth, \$1.

"It is an impassioned love tale, always animated, and at times thrilling. While not as varied a story as its predecessor, it is fresh evidence that Captain King is a novelist of ability."—*Cincinnati Commercial Gazette*.

FRESCOES. A Series of Dramatic

Stories. By "Ouida." 12mo, extra cloth, \$1.25.

"The story which gives the work its title is a charming one. It is a delicate and tender love-story, full of humor and cleverness."—*The Critic*.

VACATION CRUISING IN

Chesapeake and Delaware Bays. By J. T. Rothrock, M.D., Professor of Botany in the University of Pennsylvania. 12mo, illustrated, extra cloth, \$1.50.

"Dr. Rothrock has had a varied experience in open-air life, and is just suited to the task of teaching the summer seeker of health or recreation how the vacation should be spent. The book will be interesting to those who merely love to read of intelligent travels. To those who have any idea of enjoying such a vacation themselves, it is invaluable."—*The Independent*.

ROSSMOYNE. By the author of

'Phyllis,' 'Molly Bawn,' 'Portia,' etc. 12mo, extra cloth, \$1.00; 16mo, paper cover, 25 cents.

LAURA, AN AMERICAN GIRL.

A Novel. By Mrs. Elizabeth E. Evans. 12mo, extra cloth, \$1.50.

A WIFE HARD WON. A Novel.

By Julia McNair Wright. 16mo, extra cloth, \$1.00.

MY LORD AND MY LADY. By

Mrs. Forrester, author of 'June,' etc. Cheap Edition. 16mo, paper cover, 25 cents.

I HAVE LIVED AND LOVED.

By Mrs. Forrester, author of 'My Lord and My Lady,' 'June,' etc. Cheap Edition. 16mo, paper cover, 25 cents.

DICTIONARY OF MIRACLES.

By E. Cobham Brewer, LL.D., author of 'The Reader's Handbook,' etc. 12mo, half morocco, cloth sides, gilt top, \$2.50.

The work contains a mass of anecdotes quite new, and marvellous beyond credibility. The authorities cited come down to 1880.

For sale by all booksellers; or will be sent by mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of the price by

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers,
715 and 717 Market St., Phila.

Macmillan & Co.'s NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Price, 15 cents. Annual subscription, \$1.50.

The English Illustrated Magazine.

No. 10. JULY. Ready Saturday.

CONTENTS:

1. "THE SEINE BOAT—A PERILOUS MOMENT." From a Drawing by C. Napier Henry. *Frontispiece*.
2. THE ROYAL COLLECTION OF MINIATURES AT WINDSOR CASTLE. R. Holmes.

Illustrations: Henry, Duke of Suffolk; by Holbein.—Catharine Howard, wife of Henry VIII.; by Holbein.—Lady Jane Grey.—Mary, Queen of Scots; by Janet.—Anne of Denmark; by Oliver.—Prince Henry of Wales; by Oliver.—Sir Philip Sydney, by Oliver.—George Monk, Duke of Albemarle; by Cooper.—James, Duke of Monmouth; by Cooper.—Charles II.; by Cooper.—Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire; by Cosway.—Charles I., as Prince of Wales; by Oliver.—Duchess of Gloucester; by Humphrey.—Princess Sophia, Daughter of George III.; by Cosway.—Princess Mary of Cambridge, Duchess of Teck; by Wells.

3. AN UNSENTIMENTAL JOURNEY THROUGH CORNWALL. By the author of 'John Halifax, Gentleman.' Concluded.

Illustrations: by C. Napier Henry: On the Road to St. Nighton's Kieve.—Crasweek's Mill in the Rocky Valley.—Bocastie.—Tintagel.—The Old Post Office, Trevena.

4. THE WEASEL AND HIS FAMILY. Benjamin Scott. *Illustrations:* by Bryan Hook: Robbing a Flycatcher's Nest.—Stoat with a Woodcock.—Life-size Heads of Stoat, Polecat, and Weasel.—When Greek meets Greek: encounter between a Weasel and an Adder.—The Gamekeeper and his Museum.

5. MARTIN LIGHTFOOT'S SONG. By the late Charles Kingsley.

6. THE AUTHOR OF BELTRAFFIO. Part 2. Henry James.

7. HOW A BONE IS BUILT. Donald Macalister.

Illustrations: The New Bridge over the Firth of Forth.—The Britannia Tubular Bridge over the Menai Strait.—Cancellous structure of the Head of the Thigh Bone.—Cancellous structure of the Heel Bone.—Diagrams, &c.

8. THE ARMOURER'S PRENTICES. Chap. XIX.—XX. Charlotte M. Yonge.

ORNAMENTS, INITIAL LETTERS, &c.

JUST PUBLISHED:

Edited by Thomas Hughes, author of 'Tom Brown's School Days.'

G T T

GONE TO TEXAS. Letters from

Our Boys. Edited by Thomas Hughes, author of 'Tom Brown's School Days.' 12mo, \$1 25.

"It is, in fact, a juvenile romance in real life, a story of boyish enterprise and a venture, such as the writers of juvenile fiction carefully construct, but with the double advantage of being strictly true and being written by the boys themselves who were concerned in the events related."—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser*.

"They wrote just such letters as we all like to get from our companions and cronies in foreign parts, and such letters as we would all write if we could. They are fresh, frank, off-hand, good-humored, and they will be read with avidity by thousands like their writer, whose notions of life in Texas have hitherto been of the haziest sort. They are hearty, they are jolly, and they are really instructive."—*N. Y. Mail and Express*.

"'Tom Brown' is the best book that ever was written for English boys about themselves. Mr. Hughes has now edited a book almost if not quite as interesting as that by which he made himself a classic. His 'Gone to Texas' makes up in edification for any defect in romantic interest."—*London Daily News*.

MACMILLAN & CO.,
112 Fourth Avenue, New York.

The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1884.

The Week.

THE outcome of the Saratoga Convention is regarded as a practical victory for the friends of Governor Cleveland. He is believed to have a clear majority of the seventy-two delegates, and as they are instructed to vote as a unit, the expectation now is that he will be presented to the Chicago Convention as the unanimous choice of the Democrats of New York for President. The lowest estimate of the number of delegates for him now is forty-one, and the highest is fifty-two. He is likely to gain the support of many of those who are now either uncommitted or are put down as for Flower. The Flower boom went out of existence during the sessions of the Convention, and will probably not be heard of again. Mr. Cleveland had the united support of all the respectable elements in his party, and his friends conducted their campaign with such moderation and good judgment that there is not a sign of a break in the party in any portion of the State. In 1876, when the delegation was instructed to vote as a unit for Tilden, there was a bolt by the anti-Tammany faction, at that time under the leadership of John Morrissey and Senator Bixby. This year there will be no bolt. The party is not only harmonious, but it is committed solidly to the support of a man "whose character and public reputation," according to the platform, "shall give to the whole people assurance of an honest, impartial, and efficient administration of the laws without suspicion of personal ends or private interests."

The admission of the Tammany delegation to the Democratic Convention on an equal basis of representation with the County Democracy was not only a just recognition of Tammany's numerical strength, but it was also a direct blow at trickery in our local politics. John Kelly is in politics mainly as a trader, but in order to be a successful trader he must maintain his reputation as a loyal Democrat. In other words, he cannot "go back" on the regular party ticket, unless he has a grievance which will permit him to bolt and still retain his character as a Democratic leader. Every time that his claims for recognition have been denied by a Democratic Convention he has returned home and opened negotiations with Johnny O'Brien, the final result of which has been the election to local offices of some of the worst men who have ever disgraced the city. Whenever the Democrats have tried to reform him out of their party the Republican managers here have received him with open arms, and have greatly increased his power for evil. This year there will be no excuse for a Tammany bolt, and whatever may be the result so far as the city is concerned, we shall have a clear issue between the two parties and shall be able to hold somebody to account for it.

John Kelly is one of the delegates to Chicago, and there is no doubt that he will go to

the Convention and do his utmost to secure the nomination of "any good man." It is noticeable that he does not talk much about his candidate, who is variously alleged to be Mr. Flower, Mr. Bayard, and Mr. Cleveland. He will probably play a strong silent part in the "supreme councils" of the party, and we must say that we rather regret this. If he would go in his true colors, with all his war-paint and feathers, and do his utmost to explain to his fellow-delegates exactly why he detests Governor Cleveland, and the grounds on which he thinks his feelings ought to be respected, he would make the situation in New York clearer than ever. Southern politicians of position and character, like Messrs. Bayard, Garland, Gibson, Hampton, Lamar, Morgan, Carlisle, and Tucker, will have a great deal to say as to the candidate, and they would probably be impressed by the Tammany arguments on the subject of Governor Cleveland's "misuse of the veto power," his attitude toward the freedom-of-worship job and the Five-Cent-Fare Bill, in a way that John himself might not anticipate. What a pity it is that Johnny O'Brien is not Kelly's alternate! He is such everywhere except at conventions.

Official notification of his nomination was given to Mr. Blaine, at his home in Augusta, on Friday, by the committee appointed for the purpose. An elaborate address was made by the Chairman, Mr. Henderson, and we do not see how it could have failed to have a depressing effect upon the persons who heard it. We doubt if a similar address was ever made to a Presidential candidate. It began with a statement that Mr. Blaine, though not nominated without opposition, was really the first choice of the Republican States, and was finally named because of an "irresistible popular demand," and not because of any "ambitious desire" of his own or "any organized work" of his friends. After this surprising information, Mr. Henderson went on to say that it was not to be expected that every member of the party would be satisfied with any nomination; that there were many Republicans who were disappointed when Lincoln was nominated; that there was pronounced discontent in 1872, and that for many weeks after General Garfield's nomination defeat seemed inevitable; but that sober second thought saved the party in each instance. This was equivalent to saying to Mr. Blaine: "Don't be worried by the Republican revolt which has carried with it a large portion of the influential press of your party, and is consolidating into an organized protest of the intelligent sentiment of the country against your candidacy. It really does not amount to anything, and will all blow over presently. I would not speak of it at all only I am afraid you may think it is more serious than it is."

The meeting of anti-Blaine Republicans in New Haven will give the Blaine managers food for serious reflection. Like all previous demonstrations of the kind, its suc-

cess was far in advance of the expectations of its promoters. The number of Republicans who attended not only filled the hall to overflowing, but was great enough to have more than filled the largest hall in the city. The character of the attendance was as remarkable as its size. It was a genuine "dude-and-pharisee" gathering, in the Blaine sense of that term. A college professor presided, and the foremost citizens of New Haven, representing all professions and occupations, took part in the proceedings. We commend the plain words of the speeches and resolutions to the sanguine Blaine workers who are cherishing the belief that the revolt is going to blow over presently. They will find in them the spirit of the independent voters everywhere, stated in terms of great plainness and accuracy. There is no doubt in their minds why they are opposed to Blaine. The speakers were very emphatic in their language, and the meeting put its approval of what they said into formal utterance by adopting a set of resolutions which declare that the Chicago platform departed from the principles on which the party was founded, and from the purposes for which the party exists; that the Convention disappointed those who desire a pure administration and an advance in the standard of political action by the nomination of Blaine and Logan; and that those candidates are unworthy of Republican support. To carry these declarations into organized action a committee of twenty-five was appointed to correspond with Independent Republicans elsewhere and to attend any general conference which may be called. The Committee is composed of six large manufacturers, six prominent merchants, five leading lawyers, three Yale professors, one capitalist, two mechanics, one real-estate dealer, and one physician. There is one free-trader among them, but he is so greatly outnumbered by the manufacturers that it will be difficult to dispose of the revolt as a mere free-trade demonstration. The significance of a movement of these formidable proportions in a State which is so close that the change of 1,500 votes turns it from Republican to Democratic, need not be pointed out.

The Independent Republican Committee of New York has appointed a Finance Committee, and taken another important step toward organized opposition to Blaine and Logan by the adoption of the following declaration, which will be circulated for signatures:

The undersigned, protesting against the nomination of Mr. Blaine and Mr. Logan, propose to join their fellow-Republicans and the Independent voters in sending representatives to a general conference, to be held immediately after the Democratic National Convention, which shall consider, in case the Democratic nominations do not justify the support of the protesting Republicans, what further action may be necessary to secure candidates who will appeal, in the interest of clean and honest politics, to the sober moral sense of the American people.

All those desiring to sign this are requested

to send their names to Mr. George W. Green, No. 11 Pine Street. The declaration puts the point at issue plainly and accurately. With every day's developments the Blaine canvass becomes a more open defiance of the "sober moral sense of the American people," and no Republican who believes that there should be morality and intelligence in the administration of our public affairs can sustain such a canvass. Many Republicans who are accepting Blaine under protest say that they do so because they hope that he and his managers are merely trying to "catch votes" now, and that after he is elected he will behave all right. This is the weakest of all delusions. There is no concealment about the Blaine plan. He is running on the supposition that the ignorant vote of his party is vastly greater than the intelligent vote. If he were to be elected, he and his supporters would regard the result as a vindication of that view, and his administration would be conducted on the basis of his canvass.

The fact is not generally known that there was an animated discussion in the Committee on Resolutions of the Chicago Convention, on the tariff plank of the platform. A representative of the New York Free-Trade Club attended the Convention, and presented to the Committee a petition in favor of tariff reform. He found an earnest friend and advocate in the person of Mr. N. S. Harwood, the member from Nebraska. Mr. Harwood, in a very forcible speech to the full Committee, approved of the petition, and stated that he should insist upon having full discussion of it unless something satisfactory was reported by the sub-committee. When the sub-committee reported to the full Committee its proposed platform, Mr. Harwood objected to the tariff plank and offered a substitute. He was seconded in speeches by the delegates from Minnesota and Oregon. On the vote Mr. Harwood's amendment was supported by the members from Colorado, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Texas, and by each member from the eight Territories. Although the amendment failed, it is believed that the decided stand taken by the sixteen members who were in favor of tariff reform had the effect of modifying the tone of the resolutions considerably and of preventing the Committee from yielding to the demands of the wool-growers, who insisted upon a specific pledge in favor of the restoration of the duties as they existed prior to the year 1882. Instead of this, they only secured a promise of "a readjustment of the duty on foreign wool in order that that industry shall have full and adequate protection"—which may mean anything or nothing.

The Blaine and Logan combination is beautifully balanced in many ways, but a mark of homogeneity which has not been noticed heretofore is pointed out by the *Sun*, and is likely to hold a prominent place in the public attention during the canvass. In printing the Mulligan letters, in response to a request from a correspondent, the *Sun* is struck with the fact that it was Logan to whom Blaine, as Speaker, sent his page with a request to make the point which saved the Land Grant Bill of the

Little Rock Road from destruction. Logan made the point, and the bill was saved, and Blaine detailed the circumstances of the affair, with handsome credit to Logan, in one of his letters to Fisher, in which he showed so much anxiety to be rewarded for the service rendered. The *Sun* rather unkindly remarks that it has "not heard, however, that Blaine ever applied to Fisher and Caldwell for an interest in the road for Logan, on the ground of his services." It is to be said in Logan's favor that he never applied on his own account.

An unexpected development of good sense in the Senate has resulted in the defeat of the most obnoxious amendment to the Pension Bill, that proposed by Mr. Ingalls, and in the adoption of others which so much improve the measure that it is doubtful if the pension-raiders will take sufficient interest in it hereafter to press it to a final passage. The defeat of the Ingalls amendment was due primarily to some very sound remarks by Senator Sherman, who not only said that the measure was so extravagant that it ought to be defeated for public reasons, but declared boldly that the plank which had been inserted in its favor in the Chicago platform was no argument in favor of its passage, since it would be foolish to try to guide the Senate's action by a party platform. He went so far as to speak slightly of the Chicago platform as a whole, saying that it was the work of forty-two men who had been reeking in sweltering heat for hours, and that to call such a document a guide for the Senate was extraordinary. We are afraid that this will raise suspicions in the minds of the Blaine devotees concerning the heartiness of the Senator's support. There was no such faltering on Senator Logan's part. He voted in favor of retaining the Ingalls amendment, and will probably point to his act with pride on the stump as one more reason why the soldier vote should be cast for Blaine and Logan.

The House bill to prohibit the importation of "contract labor," passed on Thursday, makes it unlawful to enter into an agreement or contract with any foreigner or alien to perform labor or service of any kind in the United States, or to prepay the transportation or in any way assist or encourage the importation or migration of any alien or foreigner under any contract or agreement, special, express, or implied. It declares all such contracts void, and makes it a crime, punishable with fine and imprisonment, for any master of a ship to land such aliens or foreigners in any United States port. The act is not to apply to contracts for skilled workmen in any new industry not at present established here, provided that skilled labor for that purpose cannot be otherwise obtained, nor to professional actors, lecturers, or singers. This bill does not seem to go far enough. If it is to be made a crime to land a man who has made a contract for a day's labor, we cannot see why the landing of actors, lecturers, or singers should be treated as an indifferent matter. They compete with native laborers in their own field, just as the "cheap Italian brigand" competes with the domestic Irishman. Every time that Henry Irving acted in New

York he simply got so much money to take out of the country, which perhaps might otherwise have gone into the pockets of enterprising native Shaksperian actors with less capital and plant. We demand that this measure be made thoroughgoing. Its principle is just as applicable to intellectual and artistic labor as any other. Make it a capital offence to land anybody except Cook's tourists and visiting noblemen, and give the new system a fair trial.

The new Utah bill repeals all territorial laws incorporating, continuing, or providing for the corporation known as the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, and also the incorporating ordinances, so far as these may preclude the appointment of trustees by the United States. It also provides that the President of the United States, with the advice of the Senate, shall appoint fourteen trustees of the corporation, who shall have the powers of trustees and assistant trustees provided for in the act creating it, shall hold office two years, and shall each give bond in an amount to be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior. They are to make an annual report to that Secretary of all the property, business affairs, and operations of the said corporation; and the General Assembly of Utah is not to have power to change the laws respecting the corporation without the approval of Congress. The law, if signed, will of course be contested in the courts, and it is difficult to see how, under the Dartmouth College case, these sections can stand. Is it worth while to embarrass anti-polygamy legislation with such very doubtful provisions?

The remarkable testimony which the Government counsel in the Star-route cases are giving against one another is likely to make a very effective Democratic campaign document. A more disgraceful exhibition of mismanagement it would be difficult to conceive. Instead of selecting as prosecuting counsel men who could work together honestly and harmoniously, the Government hit upon the novel plan of intrusting the cases to two Democrats and one Republican, for the alleged purpose of keeping politics out of the litigation. The immediate result was to introduce politics in a most aggravated form, as almost any one at all familiar with the peculiarities of Colonel George Bliss would have foreseen would be the effect of putting him in as the personal and particular friend of the Administration. Whatever his understanding of his duty may have been, there is no longer much doubt that he devoted himself mainly to getting all the big rascals clear. That they were rascals there has never been any doubt, and that they have all been allowed to escape punishment, and that some of them are now acting as leaders in the Republican campaign, are facts which will not be without influence during the next few months.

The futility of stock-watering receives a fresh illustration in the fate which has overtaken Union Pacific. In the year 1879, while the stock of this road was selling at or above par, Mr. Jay Gould conceived the idea of buying up the stock of the Kansas Pacific, the

Denver Pacific, and a lot of tributary roads not worth one cent per ream in any market in the world, and consolidating the whole with Union Pacific, issuing the stock of the latter company for that of the worthless concerns, share for share. He bought the Kansas Pacific stock (some \$10,000,000) from parties in St. Louis at twelve and one-half cents on the dollar. He gathered in the Denver Pacific and other rubbish at a trifling cost. He then made a "deal" with the other large holders of Union Pacific, "letting them in" for their share of the profits in order to get their consent to the consolidation. The necessary consent was obtained, and Union Pacific stock was issued in exchange for the collection of rubbish. Strangely enough this enormous addition to the capital of the Union Pacific led to no immediate decline in the quotations of the property. It lifted the stock and bonds of the worthless roads up to the level of Union Pacific, and everything went swimmingly for a few years, until the law of competition fixed its glittering eye on the joint concern. Capitalists said to themselves, "If this property can earn dividends on fifty millions of water, the country and the traffic which yield such vast returns can easily support another road built for cash." They accordingly put up the cash and paralleled the Union Pacific the whole distance from Omaha to Salt Lake by way of Denver. The water commenced leaking out of Union Pacific as from a sieve. The stock, which was once quoted above par, is now down to 35. The property, which was selling at the rate of more than \$50,000,000, is now worth, in the estimation of the public, only \$17,500,000. Even this shrinkage represents only a part of the loss, since the multifarious bond issues of the joint concern have declined heavily at the same time. The moral of the story is that stock-watering carries its own punishment, and that no possible legislative remedy could be half so severe or half so certain of execution as the natural remedy.

The change of management by which the control of the Union Pacific Railway passes into the hands of Mr. C. F. Adams, jr., is an event of much interest in the development of the railroad system of the country. Mr. Adams has spent a large part of his life in doing what he could to call attention to the necessity of reform in railroad management. The attention which he gave to the subject led him to undertake a thorough investigation of the railroad system, and to the establishment of the Railroad Commission of Massachusetts. At the head of this he for several years issued reports upon the railroads of that State, which were really an exhaustive and interesting review of the whole railroad "problem." In these reports his principal aim has been to show that the key to proper railroad management is publicity, accountability, and honesty; that the natural product of secrecy in railroad accounts and railroad management is intrigue, fraud, and disaster. Acquiring through his supervision of the railroad system of Massachusetts a very minute knowledge of this subject, he has lately been occupied in the active management of railroad property, and has

forced his way to recognition as a practical railroad man, an expert, whose experience, knowledge, and integrity are relied on by the owners of the trunk lines in the settlement of their never-ending disputes over the division of their business. The task of bringing order out of the chaos of Union Pacific which he has undertaken is a gigantic one, and his efforts will be watched with interest not only by the stockholders, but the public at large.

As the annual hot-weather article and the article on New York as a summer resort still fail to appear, the hot-weather editors being probably afraid of being accused of overproduction, we venture to suggest yet a new branch of the discussion—the effect of Anglomania on the native straw hat. The Anglomania, it is well known, affects a black hat, not because it is well adapted to our summer climate, but because light-colored hats are not worn by gentlemen in England. By a misapplication of this principle it has been extended to straw hats. The hat, however, which it is "caddish" to wear is a white "plug" or tile; but cads in England do not wear straw hats, and therefore it is erroneous to apply the rule against the white plug to the straw. The trouble with the Anglomania is that, like all zealots, he goes to irrational lengths.

The latest religious sensation is the development of a sect called the "Hallelujah Lassies," the lassie at the head of it being known to the faithful as "Happy Josephine." The object of the movement is to get the poor to attach themselves to Christian churches of any denomination. This is a very good object. Many of the Christian sects carry on missionary work among the poor already, but then it is partly in their own interest; while the lassies make their appeals without bias or self-interest of any kind. Should they have any marked success, it will be one more proof of the weakening of the force of modern dogmatic belief; for it is obvious that missionaries who convert the heathen at home, professing utter indifference as to whether they become Episcopalians, Unitarians, Baptists, Methodists, or Calvinists, care far less for dogma than any regular proselyting body that has done much work in recent times.

The "exhaustion" of Cuba by the Spaniards is an old story; the process has been going on for a generation. The Spanish official in Cuba is a plunderer by profession, and with all the better will because he is a foreigner. Whether there is anything in the rumor that a failure of crops is really driving the sugar planters away, we are not likely to know for a long time; but if it is true, it shows all the more clearly what a worthless possession the island would be to the United States. If we wanted to buy territory anywhere, it would probably be far better to make an offer for Mexico. That people should be discussing such a silly thing as the purchase of Cuba is one of the natural results of the nomination of Mr. Blaine.

The preparations for the conference as to Egypt are badly hampered so far as England is concerned by the condition of her domestic

politics. Mr. Gladstone, with his Irish problem, and his Egyptian problem, and his extension of the suffrage problem, and with his diminished majority in Parliament, is struggling with heavy odds; and when we consider his age, and the fact that parliamentary government affords the worst possible machinery (except when the Government is in complete control of the Legislature) for a vigorous foreign policy, his success in retaining his hold thus far is marvellous, and a striking indication of the general confidence in the sincerity of his intentions, and of the popular distrust of the Tories.

According to the new agreement between England and France, England undertakes to withdraw her troops from Egypt at the beginning of the year 1888 in case the Powers shall consider such withdrawal possible without endangering public order. The Caisse de la Dette Publique after 1885 will have a consultative voice in regard to the budget, and will have the right to veto any increase of expenses on the part of the Government. It is to continue to exercise the right of financial inspection after the evacuation of the country by the English in order to insure the complete and regular collection of the revenue. England also undertakes during her occupation to propound schemes to the Porte and the Powers for the neutralization of Egypt, like Belgium, and for the neutralization of the Suez Canal. Mr. Gladstone, in making the announcement of this understanding in Parliament yesterday, reminded the House of Commons that the Conference of the Powers was to meet on Saturday, and that its province would be to decide with regard to Egyptian finances; but that no decision would be of any force without the assent of Parliament.

At the same time M. Ferry, in the French Chambers, reviewed the Egyptian question as follows:

Since 1883 France has been quite inactive so far as Egypt is concerned, inasmuch as she declined to take part in the British expedition. It is too late now to think of reviving the scheme of condominium. It is altogether impossible. Egypt is neither French nor English. Her fate is a matter of concern to all Europe, and what it is to be will always be a European question. Mr. Gladstone's Government recognized this fact and was the first to propose the neutralization of Egypt. France has the last chance possible to settle the question with the Gladstone Cabinet. It is necessary that harmony be maintained between the two nations whose accord is so important to the peace and liberty of the world. It is necessary, also, to limit the English occupation of Egypt, but France has no intention of substituting French occupation therefor.

There seems to be nothing final in this understanding, which, it should be observed, is thus far only an agreement between the two Cabinets. It gives England four years more in Egypt, but at the end of that time her withdrawal will depend upon whether the Powers consider it possible "without endangering the public order," a stipulation of the vaguest description. In case of a disagreement among the Powers as to the necessity of England's presence to maintain the public order, a new agreement on the subject would apparently be necessary.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

(WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, to TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1884, inclusive.)

DOMESTIC.

THE New York Democratic State Convention met in Saratoga on Wednesday. In the morning a conference was held between the Chairmen of Tammany, Irving Hall, and the County Democracy, at which it was agreed that the representation of New York County should be as follows: New York County Democracy, 31 delegates, Tammany 31, and Irving Hall 10. This compromise was accepted by the State Committee in the interest of harmony. The Convention was called to order at 1 P. M., and William E. Smith was unanimously elected temporary Chairman. A resolution was passed that of the New York representation the County Democracy have 4 Presidential electors and 7 national delegates, Tammany 3 electors and 7 delegates, and Irving Hall 1 elector and 2 delegates. The Convention at 2:15 adjourned until 7 P. M.

At the evening session a platform was adopted reaffirming the State platforms of 1874-76-82, recognizing the duty of the Legislature to respect the popular vote of 1883 for the abolition of the contract-labor system in prisons, commending the administration of Governor Cleveland, and instructing the delegates to Chicago to vote as a unit in accordance with the will of the majority. Daniel Manning, Edward Cooper, Lester B. Faulkner, and John C. Jacobs were elected delegates-at-large. Sixty-eight district delegates were also elected and Presidential electors named. Judges Andrews (Rep.) and Rapallo (Dem.) were nominated by acclamation for the Court of Appeals. Two of the delegates-at-large are anti-Cleveland men.

The Indiana Republicans on Thursday nominated Col. W. H. Calkins, at present a member of Congress, for Governor. The platform makes no mention of the prohibition question, and there is some opposition among the temperance people.

The Tennessee Democrats on Thursday adopted a platform denouncing the present tariff as a masterpiece of injustice, inequality, and false pretence. The minority platform, virtually endorsing the Ohio platform, was tabled by a majority of 300.

Mr. Blaine, on Saturday, was officially notified by the National Convention Committee of his nomination. General Henderson presented the address of the Committee.

Senator Logan was on Tuesday notified of his nomination for Vice-President by the same committee. In his reply to the address General Logan signified his hearty approval of the platform. The ceremony took place at the Washington residence of General Logan.

A call was printed on Friday in New Haven for an anti-Blaine Republican meeting on Monday night. The call was signed by over 150 of the most conspicuous residents of the city, who declared that they "have always been in sympathy with the principles on which the Republican party was founded." The meeting was held on Monday night and filled the hall to overflowing. The audience comprised representatives of the Yale Faculty, the professional men of the city, and its business interests. Resolutions were passed condemning both the platform and candidates of the Chicago Convention, and appointing a standing committee of twenty-five to correspond with other Independent organizations and to represent the sentiments of the meeting at any general conference which may be called.

There is another Presidential ticket in the field. The American Prohibition party at Chicago on Friday nominated ex-Senator Pomeroy for President, and J. A. Conant, of Connecticut, for Vice-President.

The Senate on Wednesday passed the Utah Bill by a vote of 33 to 15. It provides that a lawful husband or wife may be compelled to

testify in prosecutions for bigamy, polygamy, or unlawful cohabitation; that prosecutions may be commenced within five years of the commission of the offence; that women shall not vote in the Territory; that every marriage ceremony in any Territory shall be certified in writing, which shall state the full names of all persons taking part in the ceremony, and shall be signed by them, and shall, by the officer or priest solemnizing the marriage, be filed with and recorded in the Probate Court; such certificate shall be prima-facie evidence of the facts stated in it. All laws of Utah relating to the Perpetual Emigrating Fund Company are annulled.

The Senate on Friday debated the Pension Arrears Bill. Mr. Van Wyck favored wiping out the limitation clause altogether. Mr. Voorhees's amendment removing all limit of time for filing petitions for arrears was lost—12 to 34.

The Senate on Monday, by a vote of 39 to 26, defeated Mr. Ingalls's amendment to the Mexican Pension Bill striking out all restrictions to the Arrears of Pensions Bill. Logan voted with the minority. Mr. Harrison offered an important amendment, which was adopted, limiting the provisions of the bill to veterans who served at least fourteen days in Mexico or on the coast or frontier of that country, or en route thereto. The bill was passed on Tuesday, the majority consisting of Republican votes with three Democrats.

The House of Representatives on Thursday passed the Pacific Railroad Bill, extending the Thurman Act to the Kansas Pacific, Sioux City and Pacific, and central branch of the Union Pacific Companies. It also passed the bill to prohibit the importation and migration of foreigners and aliens under contract to perform labor.

The House on Monday passed the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill under a suspension of the rules. The provision that no speech shall be printed in the *Record* which has not been spoken was stricken out. It contains a provision that no bills or resolutions of a private nature shall be printed except after a favorable report from a committee.

The House Committee on Ways and Means on Tuesday by a party vote of 7 to 2 agreed to report favorably on the administrative portion of the Hewitt Tariff Bill so far as relates to customs duties.

Before the House Committee investigating charges of lobbying by ex-members in the Peelle-English contested-election case, on Wednesday, Mr. W. H. English, of Indiana, testified that he had been frequently on the floor of the House, and had there presented the rights of his son to a seat in Congress to various members; that it did not occur to him that he was violating a rule of the House, and that if he had done or said anything in violation of the rules he was frank to say he regretted it. He denied having had a talk with Mr. Weller in the cloak-room, and said any statement that he had influenced that gentleman was absolutely false.

Before the Springer Committee in Washington on Wednesday, Mr. George Bliss, Government counsel in the Star-route cases, denied the insinuations of Mr. Ker that he wanted to procure the immunity of Dorsey. During Mr. Bliss's testimony on Wednesday, when asked whether he ever received advices or solicitations that favor should be extended to any one of the defendants, he said: "I have not conversed with Mr. Blaine since I went into the Star-route cases; I have not communicated with him directly or indirectly, and neither he nor anybody else ever approached me on that subject." On Thursday he denied the charges of Walsh and Ker as to his sympathy with Dorsey and Kellogg. Mr. Ker took the stand on Friday and emphatically denied many of Mr. Bliss's assertions. He alleged that the latter, though a shrewd lawyer, frequently injured the case for the prosecution by offending important witnesses on his own side.

J. B. Colgrove, a Government contractor, who was before the Springer Committee on Saturday, testified that Judge Key, his counsel, told him that Mr. Ker, Government counsel, told him that for \$5,000 the Star-route charges against him (Colgrove) would be dropped. Mr. Ker emphatically denies this assertion, and on Monday, after consultation with Judge Key, Mr. Colgrove admitted to the Committee that he had been mistaken.

Commodore C. K. Garrison, who was supposed to be worth twenty million dollars, made an assignment on Friday. His friends say that after all his creditors are satisfied he will have a surplus of several million dollars, and that the assignment was made because age and trouble have incapacitated him for dealing with the present financial depression. It is said that several hundred thousand dollars in cash would have averted the catastrophe.

Great surprise was created in Wall Street on Tuesday morning by the announcement that the banking-house of M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William Street, had suspended. The house is one of the oldest banking firms in the city, having been founded by the late Matthew Morgan some fifty years ago. It was rated as being worth \$1,000,000, and has been considered by bankers to be worth, really, nearer two and one-half millions. It is supposed that the failure resulted in part from the unwillingness of a member of the firm to ask aid from any one.

Commencement exercises were held on Wednesday at Princeton, Rutgers, and Brown. Princeton conferred the degree of LL.D. upon President Arthur. Gov. Abbott, of New Jersey, and Justice Harlan, of the United States Supreme Court.

Harvard won the four-mile eight-oar straight-away race over Columbia at New London on Wednesday evening. The contest was very close, Harvard winning in 24.31 by eight seconds.

The inter-collegiate four-oared boat race for the Childs Challenge Cup took place on the Schuylkill River at Philadelphia on Thursday. The course was one and a half miles straight-away. The University of Pennsylvania won by half a boat's length over Cornell in 9.06½. Princeton was third.

Bishop Matthew Simpson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died in Philadelphia on Wednesday, at the age of seventy-three. He was ordained a Bishop in 1852, and has been considered the most noted orator in his denomination.

FOREIGN.

It was officially announced in London on Monday that, under date of June 16, Earl Granville, Foreign Secretary of State, addressed a note to M. Waddington, the French Minister, the substance of which was as follows: England undertakes to withdraw her troops from Egypt at the beginning of the year 1888 in case the Powers shall consider such withdrawal possible without endangering the public order. The Caisse de la Dette Publique after 1885 shall have a consultative voice in regard to the budget, and the right to veto any increase of expenses on the part of the Government. It shall continue to exercise the right of financial inspection after the evacuation of the country by the English, in order to insure the complete and regular collection of the revenue. In his reply M. Waddington gave assurances of the satisfaction with which France noted the points suggested by Earl Granville.

The following named statesmen will probably compose the Egyptian Conference: Earl Granville, Lord Fitz-Maurice, M. Waddington, M. Barrère, French Diplomatic Agent at Cairo, the Earl of Munster, Herbert Bismarck, Count Károlyi, Count Nigra, of Italy, Musurus Pasha, and Herr Mohrenheim.

Earl Granville's note to the Powers in relation to the Egyptian Conference, after stating

that an *entente cordiale* has been established with France on the questions of the Reform Commission and the Egyptian debt, declares that the whole financial question will be left to the discussion of the Conference. The question of the English occupation of Egypt is left undefined.

The French Ambassador at Constantinople has informed the Grand Vizier that Turkish intervention in Egypt or the Sudan is excluded under the terms of the agreement between England and France.

The Porte does not feel altogether reconciled to the condition and outlook of affairs in Egypt. It has addressed a circular note to the various Powers, in which it insists that "England's self-imposed task of restoring order in Egypt is so far completed that the army of occupation ought at once to be withdrawn." "The moral authority and prestige of the Sultan are amply sufficient," it says further, "to assure the internal tranquillity of Egypt."

It is believed now that the Governor of Berber escaped unharmed with \$400,000 of Government money in his possession. On Thursday it was reported that the rebels had captured Ghia, a town near the Abyssinian frontier.

The report that Kassala has fallen is not believed in military circles at Cairo. Colonel Wood has been ordered to echelon with the whole Egyptian army between Assuan and Wady Halfa by the end of the present month.

Twenty-one pilgrims arrived at Suakim on Friday from Khartum, and that place was safe when they left it on May 25.

It was rumored in Cairo on Sunday that the rebels were advancing on Korosko.

It is asserted that the Porte has 15,000 men ready to send to Upper Egypt. This sudden change of front is due to news that there is imminent danger that El Mahdi's movement is spreading into Hedjaz.

In the House of Commons on Monday Mr. Gladstone made a statement concerning the Egyptian question which fully confirmed the official report of the substance of the recent correspondence between Earl Granville, Foreign Secretary of State, and M. Waddington, the French Ambassador in London. The neutralization of Egypt, the Prime Minister said, is to be deferred until England withdraws from the country. Prime Minister Ferry also made a statement, which was received with great favor, in the French Chamber of Deputies. Intense discontent with Mr. Gladstone's statement prevails among the group of Independent Liberals. A coalition of this group and the Parnellites with the Conservatives against the Government is probable.

The Conservative leaders held a conference at the house of Sir Stafford Northcote, on Tuesday, on the question whether a new motion of censure against the Government should be made. No decision was reached. The proposed arrangements for the future of Egypt have created a most favorable impression in Cairo.

Earl Spencer, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, performed the ceremony of unveiling the Queen's portrait at Belfast on Wednesday. On reaching the Town Hall the Lord Lieutenant was greeted with mingled cheers and groans. In his speech he referred to the troubles of Ireland, and dwelt upon the reviving prospects of the country.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* on Friday telegraphed: "James Stephens, the ex-Fenian Head Centre, has forwarded to an active member of the brotherhood at Chicago a manuscript circular summoning an early meeting at Chicago of prominent Irish-Americans, who are willing to join a new movement in favor of a military organization on the lines proposed by the late John O'Mahoney. Mr. Stephens declares that

the services of several distinguished European officers have already been placed at his disposal. No definite plan of action will be proposed until the convention of Irish patriots, which it is proposed to hold soon in Paris. To this convention the Chicago conference is invited to elect delegates. Among the plans of operation mooted is the scheme to despatch balloons manned with desperadoes over England to drop explosives upon the cities and towns below." Chicago Fenians ridicule the plan.

The Court of Queen's Bench, Dublin, on Wednesday fined Mr. William O'Brien, M. P., editor of the *United Ireland*, £500 for contempt of court. This happened in connection with the action for libel brought against Mr. O'Brien by Mr. Bolton, Prosecutor for the Crown.

Patrick Joyce, an Irish-American, was arrested at Queenstown on Saturday on the steamer *Illinois*. A mysterious wooden tube was found in his baggage, and it was thought to be an infernal machine. On investigation it proved to contain nothing but oil, and on Monday he was discharged.

The third General Council of the Reformed Churches throughout the world, known in ecclesiastical circles as the Presbyterian Alliance or Pan-Presbyterian Council, convened at eleven o'clock on Tuesday morning in Belfast, Ireland, in St. Enoch's Church. The church was thronged with a vast assembly of people, and delegates were present from every quarter of the globe. The opening sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Watts, Chairman of the General Committee.

A jubilee in honor of the fiftieth birthday of the Rev. Charles H. Spurgeon was held at the Holborn Tabernacle, London, on Wednesday and Thursday, more than 5,000 people being present. Speeches were made by Mr. Spurgeon and Mr. Moody on Wednesday evening. Speeches were made on Thursday by the Earl of Shaftesbury, Canon Wilberforce, the Rev. C. P. Gifford, an American, Newman Hall, and others. A check for £4,500 was handed to Mr. Spurgeon.

The sale of the Fountaine collection of art treasures in London realized £91,112.

The Paris *Matin* on Wednesday published an interview with the Portuguese Minister at Paris. He says that Portugal is disposed to make important concessions in regard to the Congo. She is willing to include representatives from all nations interested in Central and South Africa as a Congo Commission modeled after the International Danube Commission. Portugal has no desire to extend her territory. She wishes merely to preserve her rights.

The latest news concerning the movements of the French in Tonquin is to the effect that after the occupation of Lang-sou and Cao-bang shall have been effected, a part of the French forces will return to France.

The French Senate on Friday adopted, by a vote of 87 to 82, an amendment to the bill re-establishing divorce, permitting a wife to demand a divorce on proof of adultery by her husband, even if the act is not committed under the conjugal roof, and rejected an amendment, by a vote of 136 to 131, demanding that cruelty constitute a cause for separation only, not for divorce.

A French committee has decided that it is more advisable to widen the Suez Canal than to build a second parallel to it.

The French Imperial Committees have re-elected M. de Cassagnac President, and have approved Prince Victor's resolve to obtain his independence, and declared him the representative of religious liberty and order in the democracy. Prince Victor said that the principles expressed were his own.

Toulon, France, is in a state of panic, owing to a number of deaths from cholera. Eight thousand people left the city on Monday. The Minister of Commerce has issued a notice that it

is sporadic, and not Asiatic cholera. The first death occurred on June 4, but was kept secret. Eighteen deaths occurred on Monday. The unclean condition of the city is said to be a sufficient cause for the disease. The French Board of Health was convoked on Tuesday to take measures to suppress the plague.

The Paris *Figaro's* correspondent at Rome says that President Arthur has instructed the American Minister there to act in concert with the Ministers of England, Austria, and Spain in an effort to obtain from Signor Mancini, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, a mitigation of the decision of the Court of Cassation in regard to the properties of the Propaganda. Signor Mancini, it is said, has promised to regulate the matter in a manner satisfactory to the Vatican. This report has been contradicted in Washington.

The programme of the new Belgian Ministry includes a revision of the School Law of 1879, which deprived primary public schools of the supervision of the clergy, and reforms aiming at an increase of the electoral power of the rural communes.

The Prince of Orange, heir apparent to the throne of Holland, died on Saturday, at the age of thirty-three. The King of Holland has returned from Carlsbad, and has held a conference with the Cabinet. The Cabinet has decided to resort to the provisions of the law of November 3, 1848, and will convene the Chambers forming the States-General in a plenary Congress of 78 Senators instead of 39, and 172 Deputies instead of 86. This Congress will proclaim Princess Wilhelmina successor, under a Council of Regency, with Queen Emma as Regent, and the President of the Council as Chancellor. The Cabinet has determined to refuse to share tutelage with any German branch of the royal family.

Semi-official advices from Berlin are to the effect that assurances have been given to the Dutch that they need not fear aggression on the part of Germany, whose territorial ambition only extends to uncivilized countries beyond the seas.

Bismarck made some remarks on Monday before the German Budget Committee, in the course of which he said he had hopes to arrange with Portugal for free commercial traffic on the Congo. He had obtained Emperor William's sanction for pursuing a colonial policy. This was not modelled after the French system, but was directed to the protection of German commerce.

Several important arrests were made in Berlin on Thursday in connection with an incendiary conspiracy. This conspiracy, it is asserted, has ramifications in America. Should inquiry prove that the German conspirators have received funds from America, immediate diplomatic action will be taken by the German representative at Washington.

The Bulgarian elections have resulted largely in the success of the Liberals and Radicals.

Portuguese advices state that the situation in Guinea is critical. The revolt of the blacks continues.

One of the five Spanish Commissioners now in Cuba will soon be sent to New York and Washington to inquire into the sentiment of the United States in regard to the purchase of Cuba. The nomination of Mr. Blaine and the report that he said Cuba was worth \$500,000,000 to the United States has led to this action. The Commissioner will confer with the Spanish Minister in this country respecting the future neutrality of the American Government, and the chances of obtaining for the island the \$500,000,000 of Mr. Blaine's alleged valuation. He will then return to Cuba, and with his four colleagues prepare a report to send to Madrid. The Spanish representatives in this country profess to be ignorant of any such proposal.

Madame Patti will sing in America next season under the management of Colonel Mapleson.

COMMUNISTIC FEATURES OF THE CHICAGO PLATFORM.

"My opposition to the Chicago ticket," said one of the speakers at the Tuesday evening conference (a life-long working Republican), "is quite as much against the rotten platform adopted as against the candidates nominated." He proceeded to denounce the unrepublican features of the platform, showing that it is essentially a departure from the old teachings of the party and a violation of some of its most cherished principles. The speaker was Mr. Jackson S. Schultz, whose name has been associated with the Republican party from its birth and whose labors in its behalf are second in importance to those of no man in the city of New York.

A close examination of the platform shows a plain streak of communism running through it. We have already adverted to the clause which "denounces the importation of contract labor whether from Europe or Asia as an offence against the spirit of American institutions." This is as much as to say that foreign immigration should be prohibited or restricted, whether from China, or Ireland, or Germany, or Norway, if it can be shown that the immigrant has come to this country under an agreement to work for his living. If he has come as a pauper, without any idea of what he is to do, the platform has no objection to him, but if he has made an agreement to work on somebody's farm or in somebody's mill he ought to be met at Castle Garden and hustled on board the next outgoing steamer. It makes no difference whether he has money in his pocket or not. If he has postponed his coming until he knew that somebody would pay him a fair day's wages for a fair day's work he ought not to be allowed to land. This is what the platform means if it means anything. The Know-Nothing party of 1854-6 never said anything more contemptible.

The spirit of the resolution, however, is something different from that of the Know-Nothings. The latter aimed to curtail the influence of persons of foreign birth in our political affairs. It did not seek to put restrictions on immigration, but upon the right of immigrants to vote and hold office. The most characteristic plank in its platform was that which demanded a residence of twenty-one years in this country as a condition of naturalization. The party went before the people on this issue in 1856 and was crumbled to powder. It never held another National Convention. The Chicago platform, in its avowed hostility to foreigners, proceeds upon the theory that wages can be and ought to be made artificially high by limiting the number of laborers. It has no objection to foreigners as foreigners, but only as workers. The purpose is essentially communistic, and the resolution which declares that immigration of the kind described is "against the spirit of American institutions" is a barefaced lie.

A few years ago a gentleman of Northern birth conceived the idea of cultivating oranges on a large scale in Florida, using for this purpose lands which until then had been absolutely worthless. He embarked a large amount of capital in the enterprise, but soon found that the supply of labor in Florida

was deficient. He sent an agent to Sweden to hire two hundred men with families to come to this country to settle, and become American citizens, and work on his orange plantation. The men came. They came under contract. They settled in Florida. Some of them kept their contract and some did not. Many of them found that they could do better for themselves than by working for Mr. Sanford, and they repudiated their bargain. There was no means of enforcing it even if there had been any desire to do so on Mr. Sanford's part. Some of them went into the business of orange-growing in competition with Mr. Sanford, and are in that occupation now. The net result is that Florida has secured a colony of industrious, enterprising, sober, wealth-producing men and women, and has turned a large belt of wilderness into a blooming garden, by a process which the Chicago platform says is "against the spirit of American institutions." If the platform had been in force it would have been the duty of some officer, clothed with the authority of the Republic, to meet these Swedish immigrants at the steamer, and say to them: "The spirit of American institutions forbids your landing here. You have come hither under an agreement to work. Your labor is *servile*. We have abolished all servile labor. You must go back to your own country and cancel your badge of servitude. When you come again, if we have not meanwhile gone a step further and resolved against all immigration, we will let you land on the soil of the free and home of the brave."

On all fours with this rotten plank in the platform is the one which calls for "the enforcement of the eight-hour law." Labor is to be made artificially scarcer in two ways: first, by excluding foreign laborers, and second, by forbidding anybody to work more than eight hours. If the enforcement of the eight-hour law does not mean this, it is a sham. Probably the framers of the resolution considered it a sham and adopted it knowing that it could not be enforced, knowing that the question how many hours a man shall labor cannot be regulated by government, but only by the needs and inclinations of the laborers themselves. None the less have they committed the party to one of the most arrant communistic delusions of the day.

A third resolution declares that "we are opposed to the acquisition of large tracts of lands by corporations or individuals, especially where such holdings are in the hands of non-resident aliens, and we will endeavor to obtain such legislation as will correct this evil." This is a declaration against free trade in land, and consequently against land ownership; because, if a man is not allowed to sell his land for the best price offered, whether by a corporation or an individual, by a citizen or a foreigner, he is deprived of what is, in the eyes of most American land-owners, his most valuable possession. A law which prohibits the buying of land by certain persons and in certain amounts necessarily prohibits the selling. What is a "large tract of land"? Upon this point there is every diversity of opinion. According to Henry George, any tract is too large to be owned in fee simple by anybody, whether a

native or a foreigner. The idea embodied in the platform is evidently borrowed from Mr. George. It will be pretended, perhaps, that it applies only to the public lands, but land ceases to be public as soon as anybody acquires a private claim to it, and unless restrictions are imposed to prevent the sale of lands the resolution becomes nugatory and worthless. We note its introduction and adoption as another sign of the low demagogism which prevailed on the Platform Committee, and which sought to gather in a few votes by catering to the tastes and dogmas of the communists.

THE DUDE-AND-PHARISEE ARGUMENT.

THE dude-and-pharisee who edits *Harper's Weekly* gently but firmly insists that the Blaine men who are so precise in their description of their opponents shall be equally so in answering one question, viz.: Did Abraham Lincoln, or George Washington, or any other occupant of the Presidential chair ever use his official position as a means of private gain? Is it fitting that persons holding official position should make use of it for purposes of private gain? Did not Mr. Blaine make use of his official position for that purpose? Did he not acknowledge that he had done so in his letters to Warren Fisher, jr., dated June 29, July 2, and October 4, 1869? If so, what have his supporters to say for him or for themselves after they have finished their remarks on the important subject of the dude-and-pharisee? Obviously there is only one thing to say, and that is that they approve of the practice of public men using their official position for purposes of private gain. It is important to know how far they would go in this direction—where they would draw the line; and also what kind of a republic we would have if each man in official position should be left free to decide for himself how much and how often he should use his position for purposes of private gain. The Republican platform makers were singularly remiss in not putting in a plank defining the reasonable limits of such practices. They ought to have reported a resolution something like this:

Resolved, That it is allowable in any man holding official position to use the same for the purpose of making money for himself, provided the bargain is made after he gives his vote and not before.

All this, be it observed, is beyond the region of dispute. Nobody denies the authenticity or the purport of the letters to Warren Fisher, jr. The \$64,000 obtained from the Union Pacific treasury does furnish ground for a dispute; for, while the evidence points strongly to the conclusion that Mr. Blaine got the money from that quarter, and paid it over "within forty-eight hours" to his friends in Maine, after the Little Rock and Fort Smith speculation had turned out badly, nevertheless he always denied it, and his denial is accepted by his friends. The Northern Pacific "block" which he was peddling about the same time he said he was peddling for "a friend" and not for himself. He acknowledged that it would have been grossly improper for him, while Speaker of the House, and while

the Northern Pacific Company was seeking legislation, to handle this kind of property on his own account, but he could see no impropriety in handling it for a friend. (The name of the friend was never mentioned, but it was supposed to be "Bill" King, who was popularly known as the "King of the Lobby" at that time.) As Mr. Blaine was by his own statement acting as a broker, with or without commission, and not as a principal, his friends allege that no fault can be found with him except by superfine casuists and by the dude-and-pharisee. But as to the letters to Warren Fisher, jr., in which he makes an official act the reason for his applying for a pecuniary emolument, there is no dispute or difference of opinion as to the fact.

This matter has not been much discussed thus far in the campaign. But it was well known to the Chicago Convention which nominated Mr. Blaine, and this fact enables us to estimate the value of one of the arguments now advanced in support of the Republican ticket, viz., that the preservation of the party is of much more importance to a patriotic citizen than the fortunes of any individual; that Mr. Blaine will have to go with his party and be governed by it, and that he can do no great harm without the party's consent and coöperation. This argument would have some force if Mr. Blaine's nomination had come about by accident, or if the facts had been discovered only after the nomination, when the party might be considered powerless to find a remedy for hasty and ill-considered action. But the facts are totally different. Mr. Blaine's railroad career was carefully considered and emphatically endorsed by the party as represented in National Convention. It was endorsed by a very large section of the party in two previous conventions. No step was ever taken with more deliberation. The question whether the party is strong enough and virtuous enough to keep Mr. Blaine in order after the election, has already been decided in the negative. To make the argument complete it must be assumed that there is a force in the background, which never gets represented in National Conventions—a veiled and unseen moral power—which will hold Blaine and his kind in subjection after they are clothed with actual power, and that this unseen power will make itself felt not by voting against Blaine, but by voting for him! The truth is that there is no such thing as a power in politics which never asserts itself. Such a power is non-existent. It is a myth, a delusion, or at most only a remembrance.

THE SUCCESSION IN HOLLAND AND LUXEMBURG.

THE long-expected death of Alexander, Prince of Orange, Crown Prince of the Netherlands, has finally taken place. It is an interesting and perhaps serious event in the dynastic history of Europe. The Prince was the younger of the two sons of King William III., by his first consort, a daughter of William I., of Wurtemberg. The elder son, Prince William, died in Paris in 1879, after years of low life in that city which made his name a by-word even among the most degraded of debauchees. Some months before, their

father, then sixty-two years of age, married his second wife, Emma, a beautiful German Princess of the House of Waldeck, thirty-one years his junior. The only offspring of this marriage, and now the only child of King William, is the Princess Wilhelmina, not fully four years old. The old monarch, whose career, remarkable neither for virtue nor wisdom, is believed to be rapidly drawing to a close, has neither a brother, nor a nephew, nor a cousin. In the absence of such male relatives, the infant Wilhelmina is, by the provisions of the Dutch Constitution, prospective successor to the throne, though not to the grand-ducal crown of Luxemburg, a personal inheritance of her father, forming no integral part of the Netherlands, in which the Salic law prevails. Princess Sophia, the King's sister, a lady of sixty, married to the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, is the next in the line of presumptive succession, and after her follow her son, grandsons, and daughters, and other German members of the House of Orange-Nassau, male and female.

Summoned home from Carlsbad shortly before his son expired, King William held a conference with his Cabinet, and the resolution was adopted, in agreement with the fundamental laws passed in 1848, to convene the two Chambers of the States General in a plenary Congress of 78 Senators instead of 39, and 172 Deputies instead of 86. This Congress is to proclaim Princess Wilhelmina successor, under a Council, with Queen Emma as Regent, and the President of the Council as Chancellor. The German branches of the royal family are to be refused any share in the tutelage. Queen Emma as Regent will probably be as jealous of the independence of the kingdom as her husband has always shown himself to be, who, in his aversion to the thought of a German succession, is said even to have secretly affianced his infant daughter to Prince Baldwin, the nephew of King Leopold II., of Belgium, who, on the death of his uncle and father, is thus to reunite the crowns of the two kingdoms separated by the revolution of 1830. But if Emma's child should not long survive her royal father, a German subject of the Imperial throne of the Hohenzollerns would become King of the Netherlands. This idea is abhorrent not only to the rulers and diplomats of all non-German countries, but most intensely so to the Dutch themselves, who have long been tormented by the thought that it is the ambitious design, if not the manifest destiny, of the new German Empire to absorb all its weaker Teutonic neighbors, and first of all Holland, whose coasts, and navy, and colonies would render Germany at once a first-class maritime Power. Be that as it may, Bismarck has not only betrayed his deep concern in Dutch affairs by suddenly appointing his own son, Count Herbert, Ambassador to the Hague, but, according to the latest reports, he has also, "during the illness of the Prince of Orange, caused the German representatives at the various European courts to declare that any attempt to make the succession or regency in Holland a European question would find instant opposition from Germany."

It is widely believed that it is the wish of Bismarck, if circumstances favor, to raise to the throne of the Netherlands a member of the German or ducal branch of the House of Nassau, which Prussia dispossessed of its duchy after the war of 1866, but subsequently conciliated by a treaty of compensation. Princess Wilhelmina stands in the way of this transaction. But, as we have said, she is not in the way of a German claimant to the succession in Luxemburg. This German Grand Duchy was given to the House of Orange, as a family possession but as a member of the Germanic Confederation, by the treaties of 1815, and was severed from Germany on the dissolution of the Confederation in 1866. King William III., who was deep in debts and a Prussophobia, in 1867 entered into a negotiation with Napoleon III. for the sale of it to France. The bargain was secretly concluded, but before its consummation the King, fearful of the victors of Sadowa, communicated the secret to the Prussian Ambassador, and Bismarck's decided and threatening declaration concerning the affair, in the North German Reichstag, forced Napoleon to allow William III. to abandon the business. A complete retreat was, however, impossible to the French Emperor, whose prestige had already suffered too much by the recent victories of Prussia, and he thus peremptorily demanded the withdrawal of the Prussian troops from the fortress of Luxemburg, which the Government of Berlin claimed to have an international right of garrisoning even after the dissolution of the former Germanic Confederation. Moltke was for answering Napoleon's demands with the sword, but Bismarck, satisfied with having baffled the French attempt at annexation, accepted the decision of a Conference of the Powers at London, neutralizing the territory of Luxemburg, and stipulating the razing of its fortress. And thus, in order to avert a war with France immediately after the war with Austria, the German troops were withdrawn from a German land, famous in the mediæval history of the Empire, and often fought for against France. The moment to reoccupy it for Germany will come when William III. dies—and his days are said to be numbered. Whether the rulers of Germany will then be content with this gain, is a graver and obscurer question.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

THERE is a lull in the internal politics of Spain. The Conservative Cabinet of Cánovas del Castillo is in almost undisturbed possession of power, the election of two months ago having given it an overwhelming majority in the Cortes. Even Sagasta's Fusionists, but recently a powerful body, have dwindled to a faction. The Dynastic Left, Marshal Serrano's great party amalgam, is more insignificant still. Castelar's Posibilists and Salmeron's more irreconcilable Republicans number together half a dozen. The Carlists are nowhere, and the Ultramontanes support the Government. The fugitive Zorrilla's emissaries have egregiously failed in their late attempts to incite rebellion against the throne. The Black Hand Anarchists of Andalusia have been mercilessly chastised for their murders, and are apparently crushed.

Aguero's insurrectionary movement in Cuba has ceased to be alarming. The financial troubles, the dislike of King Alfonso, the annoying press persecutions, the dissatisfaction among the many scores of unemployed generals, and similar evils, are not new, and thus cause but light ripples on the surface of the political current of the day. In almost any other constitutional country a government thus situated would consider itself happy and destined for long life; in Spain, where nothing is more stable than political instability, a lull like this is, perhaps, less enjoyed by the rulers than dreaded as a presage of an approaching violent commotion of some kind or other.

There is, however, a little cloud on the horizon of Spanish foreign affairs, which diverts the attention of parties, factions, leaders, and intriguers from the scenes and memories of parliamentary contests and excitements, and seems to presage an outburst of patriotic feeling which may unite all shades of political opinion. The wounds inflicted last year on the honor of Spain by the insolence of Parisian mobs, on the occasion of Alfonso's visit to the French capital, have scarcely been healed by the placating action of the President of the Republic, when a new provocation from beyond the Pyrenees threatens to cause a general recrudescence of anti-French sentiment. That France is anxious to extend her Algerian possessions westward, across the Moroccan border, as she lately extended them eastward by the virtual annexation of Tunis, has never been a secret. This desire of France is as offensive to the Spaniards as the aggression upon Tunis has been to the Italians. But the clashing of national interests and rivalries over the inheritance of the decaying Moroccan empire was, a short while ago, hardly deemed imminent, and, in fact, the first direct provocation was expected to come from Spanish rather than French encroachments upon the rights and territories of the Moorish Sultan. France, however, humbled and hemmed in in Europe by a foe she does not yet dare to challenge anew, is now actuated by an irresistible desire of expansion and conquest on other continents. Not satisfied with "glorious" achievements and other gains in Tunis, Madagascar, on the Congo, in Anam and Tonquin, and unmindful of the alienating influence which her ambitious African schemes have already exercised upon two friendly and kindred nations, Italy and Spain, driving them into the net of Bismarck's great coalition, she has almost openly turned her diplomatic engines, apparently precursors of military intervention, in the direction of Morocco, profiting by the present embarrassments of England, whose opposition to a further extension of French power and influence in Northern Africa might otherwise be dreaded.

All Spain is alarmed and excited in consequence. The general belief is that the present object of French ambition is the acquisition of territory adjoining both the northern and central portions of Algeria, including the town of Figig, and that, to achieve that end, M. Ordega, the Minister of the Republic at Tangier, has been using intrigues of all kinds, in that diplomatic capital of Morocco as well as in the interior—intrigues finally backed by threats and warlike demonstrations. Within the

last month or two M. Ordega has been particularly active and demonstrative. The Sultan's Foreign Chancellor, residing in Tangier, is said to have been ensnared in the French interest, and the Sherif of Wazan placed in defiant antagonism to the Court of Fez. A rising of tribes in the interior and the arrival of a strong French squadron in the harbor of Tangier are reported, and, according to news from that place, M. Ordega has presented to the Moroccan authorities, for the Sultan's signature, a treaty "rectifying" the frontier of Morocco and Algeria. There may, however, be some exaggeration in all this, and perhaps France will not be too hasty in throwing down the gauntlet to the Spanish nation, which since last year's exchange of royal and princely visits has become a close ally of Germany.

THE LIBERAL EDUCATION OF THE FUTURE.

THE magazines and newspapers have lately contained some discussions of the nature and value of a liberal education; but no abstract discussion could present the position of this question in so strong a light as does the little announcement sent out by Harvard College, containing a list of the Freshman studies at Cambridge for the coming year. The prescribed studies are the following: Rhetoric and English composition, German or French, Physics, and Chemistry. Twenty years ago, the bulk of these (if not all of them) were not studied at Harvard in the first year of the course. In the list of electives, on the other hand, the three first studies are Latin, Greek, and mathematics. It appears, therefore, that the studies which formed the corner-stone of the Harvard education of twenty years since have become optional, and the circular appears to bear no other interpretation than that hereafter the Harvard diploma will not imply the possession of any more Latin, Greek, or mathematics than is now required for entrance to the Freshman class. They are still required studies for admission; but after admission they need not be pursued at all. This is the most momentous change in education which has taken place in recent years and marks the formal and final abandonment by one of the leading American universities of traditions handed down from father to son for four hundred years. President Eliot has recently contributed an article to the *Century* on the subject of liberal education, in which he shows how the standard has changed from period to period; but none of the changes in standards which he mentions are so serious as that which he himself has introduced; for ever since the revival of learning in Western Europe, and in this country since its settlement, the hall-mark of a liberal education has been in one sense the same; it has always implied a certain familiarity with the same branches of learning. A man graduated at Harvard or Yale or Oxford or Cambridge in the latter half of this century, would undoubtedly, as President Eliot says, study many things that Erasmus and Bacon, or even Milton and Gibbon would not have studied, and would follow new methods of study in the old branches of learning; but could he meet Erasmus, or Bacon,

or Milton, or Gibbon, he would meet them, in a certain sense, on common ground. He might know vastly more about the universe than they did; his whole conception of life and philosophy might be clearer, but he would be able to bear with them, and endure and even enjoy their society, because the basis of his training would have been the same. He would have conned the very same propositions in some American Euclid which they had bothered over in the original; he would have the same familiarity with Cæsar's bridge-building on the Rhone—and, we may add, the same want of familiarity with the great engineering feats of modern times; he would know the same old stories of Plutarch's men, and how the geese saved the Capitol, and the opinion of Pythagoras about wild fowl, and the fall of Troy, and the wanderings of Ulysses, and the whole story of Greece and Rome, and the mighty lessons which they taught the world; and much more useful and also useless knowledge. He would up to a certain point have spoken the same language with them, had the same thoughts, looked at the world through the same eyes.

Now, if the changes adopted at Harvard are to become general, it looks as if the traditional freemasonry of a liberal education would soon be a thing of the past. Under this new system the diploma granted by a college will not enable us to know what learning a man possesses. A Harvard graduate may have devoted himself to Greek, Latin, and mathematics during most of his course, or he may have devoted his time mainly to the natural sciences, or to a *mélange* of learning consisting simply of the optional studies known among undergraduates as "soft," *i. e.*, those in which examinations from one cause or another can be passed most easily. The grant of the diploma by the college will signify not the possession by all its holders of a common fund of knowledge which is recognized by the educated world as constituting a liberal education, but the possession by each man of something which the college warrants as a liberal education, the nature of which, however, is left indeterminate and fluctuating. It is easy to see that the new system will be likely to produce consequences shocking to conservatives. Mr. C. F. Adams, jr., in his address on Greek, seemed to think that he disposed of the whole matter by inquiring of what "use" Greek was to anybody. But this, if we are not mistaken, is rather an appeal to the prejudices of a very practical-minded country than an argument properly speaking. A liberal education has never been limited to studies which can be shown to be of direct utility to the wants of mankind. In fact, the object of a liberal education is something different from this. A man may go through life perfectly well, and even make a large fortune in dry goods or stocks, without knowing what an isosceles triangle is, or who Plato was; and it would be very difficult to show the "use" of a knowledge of Plato's dogmas as you can show the use of Kent's Commentaries to a lawyer, or a knowledge of mechanics or chemistry to an inventor. It has always been assumed that knowledge is, like virtue, an end in itself, which proves its

value to its possessor. If every branch of learning were to be made to prove its utility by an appeal to what it "does for a man" in practical life, we fear that little would be left of liberal education. Mr. Adams may be quite right in his hostility to Greek; but it is only fair to point out that the experiment which Harvard has entered upon is a momentous one, and involves the consequence which we have endeavored to suggest here, but which seems to have escaped attention elsewhere—that in future the degree of the college which adopts the new system to its full extent will indicate nothing very definite as to what its possessor knows. It marks and signalizes the termination of an ancient bond of union among liberally educated men. Hereafter a liberally educated man may know who Solon was, and never have heard of Turgot or Ricardo; or he may be deeply versed in economical lore, but stare if you allude to Alcibiades or the Sicilian Expedition.

THE METHODS OF ENGLISH PLAY-WRIGHTS.

AN enterprising London editor, following the example of M. Dreyfus, of whose symposium of French dramatists we gave an account recently, has succeeded in inducing a number of leading English playwrights to describe their individual methods of composition. Their communications are not quite so entertaining as those of their French confreres, but they are more serious, and in several cases they give really helpful advice and suggestions about the technical side of their art. Of course, however, like the Frenchmen, they profess themselves entirely unable to communicate the real secret, and their answers to the question how to write a play are still like that of the boy who said that the way to find the centre of a circle was to make a hole in the middle of it. But they all agree in pointing out the stumbling blocks in the playwright's path—the peculiarities and capabilities of the actors for whom he is writing, the character of the theatre, the fashion of the day, the obtuseness of the licensing censor; and one of them has a prompt and, if true, a satisfactory explanation of the alleged scarcity of good English plays—that, except at the one house where they do appear, the Princess's, the money for them is not forthcoming.

The first thing Mr. G. R. Sims does when he gets a commission to write a play—and the last, too, we suppose—is to decline it, because it means months of mental misery and a long period of physical prostration to follow. Six commissions has he thus declined within the last few months. In the apparently rare cases when he determines to desert the "Dagonet Ballads" and "Horrible London" to try for another "Romany Rye," or the 250 nights of "The Lights o' London," he proceeds as follows: The story is first planned, and built up scene by scene. This he writes in a book and alters and alters until he has a clear story which he can tell, act by act, to a friend, taking care that at the end of each act there shall be an effective situation. As soon as the story is thus clear he begins to look at the motives which actuate the villain and hero, and if they are weak he casts about for stronger ones. When they will account reasonably for all that happens he completes the piece, that is, he writes the dialogue act by act. If a scene that is necessary does not come at once, he leaves a space for it, thus:

Scene.—Martin and Henry, leading up to the quarrel and blow.

Playwriting is both an art and a trick, and the great secret is to know what not to write. It is very satisfactory to find that Mr. Sims, whose cleverness has become a byword, resembles Turner in knowing no genius but the genius of hard work. His method of writing plays, he says, is to take infinite pains—it is the method which is the surest road to success, and it is because it is so seldom employed that the "dramatic ring" remains still so small a circle.

Mr. A. W. Pinero begins by conceiving a story. Mr. Thomas Hardy is probably of opinion that Mr. Pinero sometimes begins by conceiving other people's stories—"The Squire" and "Far from the Madding Crowd," for instance. This done, he settles upon the necessary number of people, endows them with such distinctive and peculiar qualities as memory and invention suggest, and christens them. Then he walks about with them for a week or a year, as the case may be. Next, by means of sketches, photographs, and plans, he gives them local habitations; then he splits the dialogue into acts, and arranges entrances and exits. The dialogue he writes as Weston walks, leaving the track only for slumber and refreshment. Result: "The Money Spinner" in eight days, "The Squire" in three weeks.

The forty plays which bear the name of Mr. Palgrave Simpson have been produced in much the same way: first, subject; second, plot; third, *scenario* (*charpente détaillée*, the French call it); fourth, dialogue; fifth and most important of all, cutting out—especially cutting out anything supposed to be exceptionally fine. Mr. H. A. Jones, the author of "An Old Master," "A Bed of Roses," "A Clerical Error," and the joint author with Mr. Herman of the immensely successful "Silver King" and the new play of "Chatterton," writes strongly in favor of moral purpose. Three kinds of knowledge are indispensable to the playwright, he says, besides the natural, inborn dramatic instinct: first, a thorough knowledge of the laws and conditions of the stage-to-day, as of a trade to be learned like a carpenter's; second, a knowledge of life and men; third, some knowledge of the best literature. But more than all this, he well says, a play should mean and teach something, and have a definite aim—though not an obtrusive one—beyond stopping a gap in the foolish leisure of foolish people. Shakspeare must be the playwright's eternal model in this respect, and his whole work leave a final impression of sane, joyous, well-ordered human life in a sane, joyous, well-ordered world. Mr. Jones's individual method is similar to those already described: first, abundant excogitation; then each scene planned in detail, with entrances, exits, business, etc. He differs from Sims, Pinero, and Simpson in writing the dialogue of each scene as soon as it is constructed, the passionate parts composed at a dash and left, the comedy introduced at any time and frequently polished. In all the papers there is nothing better than Mr. Jones's simile to explain his statement that a play must be of such a nature that you are always forced to think of it as one thing: "It is a great thing to find a story, a theme, a mustard-seed that will grow and expand, and throw skywards one great broad trunk of interest with an infinity of living branches of character and incident. A play should have the unity of a tree, the vital, organic connectedness—a grand simplicity of outline and action, with endless variety of circumstance and character." Mr. Henry Herman, one of the authors of "Claudian," so brilliantly successful, and the collaborator of Mr. Jones in several plays, writes in an equally lofty and cheerful tone about his art. He has no fixed way of working, he says; all that the play-

wright can do is to be a careful gardener. His best work is done in the early light of summer evenings. He can write fluently on fine summer and autumn mornings, but his best ideas come in the calm and quiet of a fading summer day. He would have the stage hold up the mirror to the best traits of human nature, and prove that there is truth in man and love in woman, reverence in youth and honor in old age. "I delight in my work," he adds, "and it gives me strength and health far beyond what I have the right to expect after more than fifty years of varied fortunes." Such views go far to explain the success of Messrs. Jones and Herman's plays, and justify the hope of still better work to come.

"Mr. Punch's" contribution to the symposium is, as usual, chiefly an advertisement of its editor, Mr. F. C. Burnand. To make a play, he adds, let the audience and the press be unanimously enthusiastic about it. Then that play is made. Mr. Punch further advises a Zola like study of locality. For instance, "Messrs. Augustus Harris and Pettitt, who are engaged on a drama for Drury Lane next season, which is to be all about General Gordon, have already started for Khartum, and will be soon riding toward that place to the inspiring air of 'The Camels are Coming.'" As regards the disputed question of when the dialogue is best written, Mr. Punch says at rehearsal. "Give the actors the situations and let them say what naturally occurs to them. You, as author, will note it down on the spot and crystallize it. Then it will sparkle."

Mr. Sidney Grundy's contribution is amusing enough to be quoted in full if space permitted, but there are no new suggestions in it. Close adaptation is, from start to finish, collar-work. Original writing is a luxury, but one which only rich men can afford. There was more time, he says, spent over the studio scene in "The Glass of Fashion" than over the three acts of "La Cosaque"—now having a successful run at the Royalty Theatre in London—twice told. But the game was not worth the candle, he thinks. No doubt he speaks for a good many of his fellow-playwrights when he says he cannot tell "how he makes a play," for the simple reason that he never makes one. If he wrote what he considers a play, it would not be accepted. If it were accepted it would not be licensed. If it were produced it would be damned. And very likely he couldn't write one if he tried. Therefore he doesn't try.

All the English playwrights who have thus described their methods agree that the practice of their art, however fixed and clear the theory of it may be, is little better than a lottery. As the ancients would not venture to pronounce a man happy till death had rendered change impossible, so no play can be pronounced a success until the curtain has fallen before a satisfied audience, and to bring this about or to prevent it there are countless considerations apart from its intrinsic merit. Given an author with genius, a happily-found plot, a play constructed with infinite pains, and in the present condition of the theatre the only way to escape disappointment is to be resigned to failure. And if there are any would-be dramatists to whom this profusion of gratuitous advice seems to point the way to managers with open arms and crowded theatres resounding with the cry of "Author!" let them ponder the statement of Mr. James Albery, whose "Two Roses" introduced Henry Irving to a London audience, that during the fourteen years he has worked for the stage he has had only one play accepted that was not written to order—and then it was not produced. It is the old story—rien ne réussit que le succès: there is no secret of dramatic success, and if there were,

the playwrights would not fill the columns of a newspaper with discussions of it. As one of them frankly says, whoever found it out first would patent it.

PARTY ORGANIZATION IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, June 2.

THE growth of population in England seems slow when compared with that of the United States or the Australian colonies. But it is rapid when compared with that of any part of Continental Europe, or of England herself during the centuries that preceded the nineteenth. As the population has grown, so has the country become also smaller by the extension of railways and telegraphs through every corner of it. The people are better educated, more intelligent, more interested in public affairs. Newspapers are more than twice as cheap and as numerous as they were twenty-five years ago. The consequence of all these changes has been to bring political questions within the knowledge of a far larger part of the nation, and to make their details more familiar to the humbler classes now than they were to the middle class at the time of the great Reform Act. The constituencies also have been so much enlarged, first by that act in 1832, then by the Act of 1867, that far more effort is needed to know and get at the voters than was formerly required. All these causes working together naturally tended to promote political organization and to place it on a popular basis. Yet for some time the progress was slow. Association and discussion, although perfectly free, have no great inherent charm for an Englishman. He forms a society or a committee, he makes or listens to speeches, if there is some practical object in view. But he does not enjoy the process for its own sake so much as many of his neighbors. Up till 1870, although there were Liberal Associations and Conservative (or Constitutional) Clubs in most large towns, they had no very active life, and did not sensibly tell upon our politics. They consisted of any members of the party who liked to join and pay a small subscription; they held meetings now and then to listen to addresses or pass resolutions—that was all. About ten or twelve years ago, however, there grew up in Birmingham and some of the other West Midland towns, a new kind of party organization. It was based on the representation of local areas. Each ward held a meeting of Liberals, and sent from this meeting delegates to a central council, which, taking its name from the number of delegates, was called the Three Hundred, or Six Hundred, or Nine Hundred, as the case might be. This body was held entitled to represent and act for the whole party in the constituency, especially in selecting the persons who were to be candidates at the next Parliamentary election. The disasters which the Liberal party experienced at the general election of 1874 were largely due to the fact that in many constituencies Liberal candidates ran in opposition to one another, thus letting the Conservative candidates in. As the new representative organization promised a means of preventing these divisions because it enabled the party to decide which candidate or candidates they adopted, and so to discourage any others, it began to be talked about, and was widely adopted by the Liberals in the greater towns. It is now known to its friends as the Birmingham system, and to its enemies as the Birmingham caucus, that word being deemed to have an odor of corruption and trickery. The results have been encouraging. In 1874 the Conservatives were relatively better organized than the Liberals. They had the liquor-sellers on their side, so that nearly every public house was a centre of Conservative activity. In some

districts, and particularly in Lancashire, they had also the clergy of the Established Church on their side, so that the schools attached to the churches were usually Conservative committee rooms. At the election of 1880, however, the Liberals were better organized than the Conservatives. Much was due to the zeal of the nonconformist ministers. But much was also due to the local party associations, some formed on, others stimulated by, the Birmingham model.

Another cause came in to intensify local political life. After the Bulgarian massacres of 1876, a vehement agitation, led by Mr. Gladstone, was raised against the foreign policy of Lord Beaconsfield's Ministry. As there was a strong and united Tory majority in the House of Commons, the Liberal Opposition was obliged to agitate in the country; and for three years every platform resounded with denunciations of the conduct of the Beaconsfield Cabinet in Turkey, in Afghanistan, in South Africa. These harangues excited the rank and file of the Liberal party in the towns; and while they promoted the growth of party organizations, they accustomed the people to feel a more constant and lively interest in current politics than had existed before. The Conservative defeat which followed, in 1880, was attributed by the Conservatives partly to the "Birmingham caucus," partly to the incessant and impassioned declamation of Mr. Gladstone and his coadjutors. Ever since, therefore, they have set themselves to learn and practise the same arts, just as in ancient Greece a city whose militia was defeated by the superior discipline of the Spartans used to train a special band till, like the Argives, or like the Thebans under Epaminondas, it was to face or overcome those redoubtable warriors. How to organize your party, how by the stimulus of frequent stump speeches to keep it in fighting humor, is the problem of the hour in England for a large section of politicians. The Tories, although they deplore the un-English character and demoralizing tendency of the Birmingham caucus, asserting that it enslaves both the mass of the constituency and their member of Parliament to a small gang of wire-pullers, have felt it necessary to have something of a similar kind. As the associations founded on the Birmingham plan are gathered into a Federation of Liberal Associations, whose standing committee makes suggestions for joint action (it has, I believe, no title to do more than suggest) to the local bodies, so the Conservatives have formed a National Union of Conservative Associations, which is intended to secure similar joint action. And out of this has grown the pretty little quarrel and reconciliation which amused England so much a month ago.

The chairman of this National Union of Constitutional Associations was Lord Randolph Churchill, an active young man, restless, clever, ambitious, and above all audacious. One of the vice-presidents was Mr. Gorst, member for Chatham, a man quite equal in ability to Lord Randolph, older and more experienced, and drawing an unusually large knowledge of the constituencies from the office, which he held for some years before 1874, of General Central Agent of the Tory party. He and Lord Randolph have been close political friends since the beginning of this Parliament, and it is commonly believed that he sketches out the lines of Lord Randolph's action. Now, there is an older authority in the Tory party, called the Central Committee, and managed by a knot of the recognized Parliamentary chiefs. This Committee, disliking the insubordinate ways of Lord Randolph and his friends, and feeling jealous of the Union of Constitutional Associations, frowned upon it, and gave it notice to quit the rooms which it occu-

pied in London as tenant of the Central Committee. Moved by a natural resentment, Lord Randolph wrote a biting and in part somewhat insolent letter to Lord Salisbury as the head of the Central Committee, reproaching him and his coadjutors with ignorance both of the necessity for reorganization and of the new democratic spirit which is stirring in the Tory party, and in fact renouncing allegiance to him and them. The leading Conservative organs reprimanded Lord Randolph, and preached the duty of union under Lord Salisbury and Sir Stafford Northcote; but the Liberals were childishly gleeful, and applauded the rebel who seemed likely to divide the enemy's force. In Lord Beaconsfield's later days no such revolt would have taken place, or it at least would have been quickly suppressed; but now the generals cannot afford to ignore the sentiment of the inferior officers. Lord Randolph is popular with the locally active Tories through the country on account of his bold skirmishing and warm invectives against Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Gorst retains much influence among the Conservative clubs and associations, especially in the northwest of England. And the power of these two proved so great that after a few days it was announced that by the mediation of Alderman Arthur B. Forwood, of Liverpool, one of the ablest of the local Tory leaders, the schism had been healed. Lord Randolph and Mr. Gorst returned into the party fold, and resumed their places in the direction of the National Union of Constitutional Associations which they had resigned when the breach took place. Considering the terms of Lord Randolph's letter, this was practically a victory for him, and he has since emphasized it by twice refusing to follow the nominal leaders of his party in the House of Commons. Such an incident is the best proof of the importance which the local organizations have gained, for the Conservatives have hitherto been much more docile and united than the Liberals, and more disposed to adopt and applaud whatever course such an aristocratic chief as Lord Salisbury might adopt.

It is also an evidence of the desire among the Tories of the great towns to have some positive popular programme to offer. The nobility and landed gentry have hitherto dictated the policy of the Tories, and have, of course, been chiefly concerned to resist the rising tide of democratic change, to safeguard the rights of property, to defend the Established Church and the House of Lords. This is all very well, but it is too negative. It has given the Radicals the advantage of being able to represent their antagonists as obstructives, concerned to protect their own interests, but jealous of popular power, and indifferent to the bettering of the condition of the people. Disraeli, who had to the last a spice of his old democratic leanings, was never satisfied with the policy of mere resistance, and tried to pose as the friend of the town populace, as well as of the agricultural peasantry. Several times in his later years he descanted on social reforms, insisting that it was from the upper classes that the masses had most to expect. Even Lord Salisbury has once or twice tried to use similar phrases, but they slip less easily from his tongue. At present the leading apostles of Tory democracy are Lord R. Churchill in Parliament and Mr. Forwood out of it. There are no signs, so far, that it will draw off a large section of the workingmen from their allegiance to the Radical leaders. But it puts heart into the rank and file of the Tories—for in Lancashire, at least, there are plenty of workingmen Tories—and it may accelerate the passage of democratic measures by dividing the sympathies of Tories themselves. Already it is their unwillingness to seem to dread the people that keeps the Conserv-

ative leaders from openly opposing the Franchise Bill. And when questions come up, as they are more and more beginning to do, in which the interests of land-owners stand in the way of popular demands, there will be a pressure from their own side which the Tory land-owners will find it hard to withstand. It is, therefore, not the Radicals only that are leading England to democracy; it is the Tories also, not to speak of Mr. Parnell and the revolutionaries of Ireland.

Meanwhile the Liberals are chuckling over the dissensions in the Tory camp, and find in them some consolation for their own mishaps abroad. It is a delusive consolation, for no faults, or follies, or quarrels of their antagonists will save them from defeat if things turn out worse in Egypt. Although the reasonable course would be for those who think the Opposition still worse, to go on supporting the Government, men think more of the present than the future, and are apt to gratify their anger even when the gratification involves greater evils. Y.

GUIZOT'S CORRESPONDENCE—II.

PARIS, June 5.

M. GUIZOT was Ambassador in London in 1840, and he learned in England, after his arrival, of the formation of the Cabinet of M. Thiers. He did not much like the political ideas of M. Thiers, especially in foreign affairs, but he would not resign at once. He wrote to the Duc de Broglie, who always remained his most intimate friend: "There is danger that this Cabinet will go too much to the Left. The mere appearance of this movement is a great evil, for there will result a new progress in the moral weakness of power. But we can struggle against this danger. I will do it here, you will do it in Paris; and when the deviation shall become real, I will at once resign. No more here than in Paris will I be associated with a bad policy—with a policy which will give way before the evil passions, instead of resisting them." Guizot, in his new position, had to see Lord Palmerston every day; he was already intimate with Lord Holland, Lord Clarendon, and Lord Lansdowne. Lord Melbourne seemed to him a curious mixture "of insouciance and authority, of *bonhomie* and command." Guizot became a lion in English society, but he wrote to his old mother: "I see much company, and people are very polite; but their habits are always a little *tendus*, and they have neither in their mind nor in their character the *laissez aller*, the wealth, the movement, the prompt and sweet kindness which gives charm to the social relations." Guizot, however, was, and became even more in England, what the French call an *Anglo-mane*; few Frenchmen have understood so well the English language and the English character.

He did not at first understand Lord Palmerston very well, and he allowed the shrewd statesman to deceive him completely in the Eastern question, which had become the great question in 1840. M. Guizot was ignorant to the last that on the 14th of July Lord Palmerston had succeeded in uniting the four great European Powers, to the exclusion of France, in a treaty of alliance. "This is grave," he writes to his mother on the 31st of July, "and might become even more so. I do not doubt that some persons will throw the responsibility for it on me. . . . In the end, I think there will be in all this more noise than evil. England really does not wish a war, nor a rupture with France. The English public is cold and divided on the Eastern question. Lord Palmerston has committed his country to a bad course, but I am inclined to think that his country will stop when danger becomes imminent. France, notwithstanding the present agi-

tation, will not make war without an evident and pressing necessity. . . . Pray God, you and my children, to give me light and courage." The King, Louis Philippe, was determined not to go to war in the face of this most formidable coalition; he saved France from the ambition, the restlessness, and the imprudence of M. Thiers. He had seen France twice invaded; he knew the miseries of war and of revolution, and he felt that his mission was to keep France intact. Lord Palmerston took his opportunity. He had deceived M. Guizot; M. Guizot left London, but he returned to France only to take the place of M. Thiers and to form a new Cabinet. France had been humbled, but peace had been preserved. "We shall see," wrote M. Guizot to his friend M. de Barante; "we will not long remain out of the general affairs of Europe. It is well for all that we should be in Europe. France is too great a country for the void of her absence not to be soon felt. We shall wait till it is felt, and till we are told that it is felt. I am excessively disgusted with *fanfaronnade*, but we can wait tranquilly and keep the liberty of choice." This terrible Eastern question, which agitated Europe in 1840, is always open; and in 1884, as in 1840, France has the liberty of choice.

The opposition of M. Thiers became formidable in 1840, and M. Guizot, with the King, had to struggle not only against the coldness, the ill-will of Europe, but against unscrupulous enemies in the interior. The death of the Duke of Orleans was a terrible blow to the King and to the country. "Since three years ago," wrote Guizot to General Bugeaud when he sent him the staff of a Marshal, "you and I have carried on a terrible war. We have both had some successes. But I feel that I am even more than you far from the end of the war; and I have more battles to fight than you in the future. It will be as it pleases God. I am not accessible to discouragement." In 1844 Guizot accompanied the King to Windsor, on a visit to Queen Victoria; the journey was very successful. The Government felt very strong, as the country felt much satisfaction from the continuation of peace, and from what was then called the *entente cordiale* with England. The King was determined to rise always above the small questions, the small incidents, and, with the help of England, to maintain peace in Europe. M. Guizot had become very intimate with Lord Aberdeen and wrote to him confidential letters. Some of these letters are very characteristic: fancy in 1845, M. Guizot, Prime Minister, explaining to Lord Aberdeen, almost in an apologizing spirit, in the most minute details, the preparations of the French navy and of the French ports, sending to him notes on the port of Calais, etc. It was, to be sure, the time when M. Thiers, in a conversation of eight hours, explained the new fortifications of Paris to Lord Palmerston, who had come on a visit to Paris.

The Spanish marriages interrupted the famous "cordial alliance." This time Lord Palmerston was as completely defeated as the French Government in 1840. In a letter to Mme. de Gasparin (November, 1846), M. Guizot says: "Lord Palmerston counted on four things: first, on our drawing back; second, on a strong opposition in the Cortes; third, on insurrection; fourth, on the adhesion of the Continental courts to his policy. Four mistakes. The last one is very bitter to him. In 1840, on the miserable question of Egypt, England had the victory in Europe. In 1846, on the great question of Spain, she is beaten, and she is alone. It is not only because we have played our game well: it is the result of six years of good government. This is why our success is pardoned even by the courts which do not like us." The Queen of Spain offered to make M. Guizot a

duke. "I will be neither duke nor prince," he writes. "I have refused it to the Queen of Spain, and I have told my King that if ever I had the fancy of being a duke I would be one of his making, but that this fancy would not take me." To M. Bresson, the Ambassador of France in Spain, who offered him officially the duchy and the *grandeza* of Spain: "No, I am not a puritan, nor a democrat. I have no more contempt for titles than for all the other exterior signs of greatness—neither contempt nor appetite. I only care for two things: in my lifetime, for my political strength; afterward, for the honor of my name. If I thought that the *grandeza* and the duchy could add something to-day to my strength, and later to my name, I would accept them with pleasure. I believe the contrary. I think there is more strength for me now, and that there will be more honor later, in my remaining M. Guizot, *tout court*. If our House of Peers was hereditary—if I could leave to my descendants, to sustain them in their mediocrity of merit or of fortune, my titles and my honors—I should perhaps act differently."

Lord Palmerston had fought in Spain against M. Guizot a battle in which he had been defeated. From that moment he became bitterly hostile not only to M. Guizot, but to King Louis Philippe. The revolution of February was almost hailed by him with joy. The monarchy of July fell when it seemed completely assured of the sympathies of Europe and of the world, and of the fidelity of France. A handful of Anarchists upset a King who had become old and who was unwilling to shed the blood of the people. Louis Philippe had been led to the Hôtel de Ville and to the Tuileries by the National Guard of Paris: he was the King of the "bourgeoisie." When the National Guard joined the opposition in the cry for electoral reform he abdicated, and the abdication was the signal of one of those revolutionary storms which from time to time go over Paris and France, and change the face of all things for a whole generation. M. Guizot fled to England; and took a small house near Brighton. He lost there his old mother, who had joined him. He spent most of his time with his children, and began quietly some literary and historical works. He wrote to his friend M. Vitet: "We have spent in seventeen years all the capital of good sense and of political courage which the country had saved since 1789. In 1848 the country could no more honor our drafts. It has failed. How much time will be necessary to form a new capital? I do not know." To the same friend he says: "My greatest trouble in all this is the wound given to my national pride. I cannot console myself for paying so dearly for such a spectacle offered to Europe."

M. Guizot returned to France in 1849; he was not molested on his return, and was even politely received in Normandy. The Revolution of 1848 had deranged nothing at the Val-Richer, an ancient abbey which M. Guizot had bought, and which was his summer resort. He lived there most quietly, calm, in a certain sense detached from everything; he was not dissatisfied with himself, though he did not feel exactly as Metternich, whom he once had met in London, while they were both exiled. "I have one consolation," said Metternich: "I am conscious that I have not committed a mistake." "I am happier than you," answered Guizot, "for I have made some and I have perceived it." In his retreat, M. Guizot felt that France would not long remain under the rule of the men who were called the Republicans of 1848—men, by their education, by their low instincts, and their ignorance, unfit for the higher parts of politics. A reaction had taken place almost immediately

after the Revolution; a strong government was desired. Some looked upon Louis Napoleon, some upon the Comte de Chambord. France had the choice between two dynasties—the new dynasty that had issued from the Revolution, and the old and traditional dynasty. Louis Philippe, in his exile at Claremont, advised himself a return to the legitimate and traditional monarchy. Guizot had the same feelings. They both felt that the years passed between 1830 and 1848 had been a sort of interregnum; that the principle of legitimacy was necessary to a dynasty; that heredity was the only solid basis of monarchy. There are, in the volume now published by Mme. de Witt, some most curious letters of Guizot on this question of the fusion. In a letter dated the 9th of July, 1850, he gives an account of a visit made to the King, Louis Philippe. The King told him: "It is a great misfortune, this want of union in the House of Bourbon. I will not add to it the disunion of the House of Orleans." There is a very interesting note on the fusion of November, 1850, which was placed by the Duc de Noailles in the hands of the Comte de Chambord. In this note M. Guizot declares himself for the union of the two branches of the royal family, and shows what concessions ought to be made by the Orleanists to the legitimists and by the legitimists to the Orleanists. I should not wonder if the new book had had for one of its principal objects the publication of documents which, in the present circumstances of France, have a new interest. Death has brutally done what the statesmen could never do; but many of the considerations into which M. Guizot enters have lost none of their value.

Correspondence.

MORE WESTERN LOCUTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: As to the use of *right smart*, not long since, in examining a native Indian who was testifying as to the value of a certain small tract of land, he was asked how many potatoes he had raised that season on the ground, to which he replied, "I raised a heap, for I sold a pile and had right smart left." That sentence is in the pure vernacular of Southern Indiana and Illinois.

T. K.

CINCINNATI, JUNE 13.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Referring to the use of the expression "I allow," I would say that I have travelled extensively in Missouri and the Southwest, and have heard the expression used many times in both senses mentioned by previous correspondents, viz.: as "I intend" and as "I said." And I have often heard two other words used in a sense that may be new to you, viz.: "fault" as a verb, meaning "to find a particular fault or imperfection." For instance, a farmer boasting of the excellence of his horse will say: "There he is, *fault* him if you can." The other word is "batted," meaning "closed one's eyes in sleep," as, "My child has been so sick for a week that I have not *batted* my eyes once."—Respectfully,

CHAS. L. CASE.

ST. LOUIS, JUNE 16, 1884.

Notes.

THE INDEX which usually accompanies the closing number of the *Nation's* volumes, is unavoidably postponed till a later issue.

Mr. W. J. Linton's 'Wood Engraving: A Manual of Instruction,' a text-book for young

engravers, will be issued at once by Scribner & Welford.

'A Trip to Alaska,' by George Wardman, the Revenue Inspector at the Seal Islands, is announced by Lee & Shepard.

J. R. Osgood & Co. have in press two summer novels, 'Miss Luddington's Sister,' by Edward Bellamy, and 'Where the Battle was Fought,' by Charles Egbert Craddock.

'Elizabeth Fry,' by Mrs. E. R. Pitman, will form the next volume in Roberts Brothers' 'Famous Women' series.

McPherson's 'Handbook of Politics for 1884' is announced for publication in August by James J. Chapman. It will cover the period from August 9, 1883, to the adjournment of Congress, and in it particular attention will be given to the history of the tariff enactments.

Lyon G. Tyler, Esq., of the Richmond bar, the son of President Tyler, has ready and will publish at once by subscription 'Letters and Times of the Tylers,' in two octavo volumes. The work includes the biographies of Governor Tyler, of Virginia, and his son the President, and will contain many unpublished letters from eminent men, as well as speeches, etc., etc. It will be an interesting contribution to American history.

Porter & Coates authoritatively contradict the rumor that the Comte de Paris has suspended work upon his 'History of the Civil War in America' to undertake a history of the reign of Louis Philippe. He has completed the seventh and will soon finish the eighth volume of the French edition, both of which will be published here together as the fourth volume of the American edition.

Westermann & Co. send us the prospectus of the 'Collezione Fiorentina di Facsimili Paleografici Greci e Latini illustrati da Girolamo Vitelli e Cesare Paoli (Successori Le Monnier, Firenze).' The aim of this collection is to make accessible to scholars interested in paleography reproductions from Codices and documents belonging to the great Florentine libraries. When complete it will include about three hundred plates, published in twelve parts. The specimen page which accompanies the prospectus is admirably executed. The price is 50 lire for each part.

From the same source we have received three specimen plates of Julius von Pflugk-Hartung's 'Chartarum Pontificum Romanorum Specimina Selecta' (Stuttgart: W. Kohlhammer). This work will consist of about one hundred facsimile reproductions of Papal papers, both genuine and forged, up to the middle of the twelfth century. In some cases fragments only of the documents are given, but sufficient to serve as illustrations. The first half of the series is nearly ready, and the price of the entire work is not to exceed 100 marks. The Berlin Academy of Sciences supports the undertaking.

The *Studio* will begin a new series on August 2, under the editorship of Mr. Clarence Cook, under whose charge it may be confidently expected that this art journal will increase in utility and interest.

The *Educational Courant* is a new monthly published at Louisville, Ky., and devoted to the educational interests of the State. The principal topic in its first number is the propriety and need of national aid to the South for the purpose of education. The increase of such publications is in itself a promising sign.

The last number of *Science* is of very varied interest and shows new strength. Its most curious article is one on the position of science in the Russian universities, translated from the *Viestnik Evropy* for November, 1883.

Outing for July is practically a midsummer number, and perhaps one would naturally expect

a magazine of this title to do its best in the warm season. Several articles are sketches of travel, that on the Catskills, with its modest illustrations, being particularly entertaining.

As the warm season has come, and minds devoted to serious studies in winter may be unable to do more than divert themselves with trifles, we may be pardoned for recording some more instances of the havoc which types can make with the titles of books. A single catalogue gives us 'Clara Reeve's Old English Barn,' 'Swinburne's Century of Scoundrels,' and 'Una and Her Papuse.' But this is outdone by the bookseller in this city who offers for sale 'Blavatzky. Mrs. Izis Unveiled.'

'The Tourist's Hand-book to Switzerland' (T. Nelson & Sons, London), by Robert Albert, member of the Italian Alpine Club, is a very convenient guide to the mountain routes, and contains much varied and minute miscellaneous information. In particular it is plentifully provided with maps (twenty-four), plans, etc.

A similar work, 'The Isle of Wight,' comes to us from the same publishers. It is by the inexhaustibly fertile author, Mr. W. H. Davenport Adams, and besides being a guide-book is a compendium of the history, antiquities, science, etc., of that most delightful island. It is amply furnished with maps, distance tables, statistics, and the usual properties of such a work.

A novelty in Sunday-school literature has been put forth by Mr. Charles F. Dole, under the title, 'The Citizen and the Neighbor' (Boston: Unitarian Sunday-School Association). It is a pamphlet-like little book, full of questions and answers in regard to government, socialism, the relation of buyers and sellers, employers and employed, and similar topics of political economy, and concludes with a chapter on our international duties. It is distinguished from secular every-day primers only by a very frequent and almost humorous use of the words, "the Golden Rule," which are meant perhaps to give that suggestion of the odor of sanctity which cannot be altogether dispensed with, even by those who are willing to substitute Mill and Cairnes, or possibly Kelley and Mr. George, for the Pentateuch and the Gospels as Sunday study for infant minds.

'The Twenty-fifth Annual Report of the Trustees of the Cooper Union' exhibits the work of that institution in the past in a very strong light, and pleads, with all the force derived from this simple presentation of what has been actually done, for an endowment from its friends. The limit of its usefulness with its present resources is declared to be reached; and it is said that its proper development requires an addition of a million dollars to the funds, besides the one hundred thousand given by the will of Peter Cooper. The trustees, therefore, while acknowledging the gift of another hundred thousand from Mr. Cooper's heirs, inform the public that that philanthropist never expected to be able to endow the Union wholly from his own means, but hoped that others would join with him or follow his example. The trustees now urge that the change brought about in the circumstances of the institution by its founder's death offers a proper opportunity for such benevolence.

Volume iii. of John J. Lalor's 'Cyclopaedia of Political Science, Political Economy, and United States History,' Oat-Zol (Chicago: Melbert B. Cary & Co., 1884), with the general merits of which our readers have been made familiar by notices of volumes i. and ii. as they came from the press, is the largest in quantity and the best in quality of the series. The list of American writers embraces several names not included among the earlier contributors. Mr. Alexander Johnston furnishes, as in the preceding volumes, the articles on American His-

tory, the more important being those on the Ordinance of '87, Rebellion, Reconstruction, Returning Boards, Revolution, and Slavery. Mr. A. R. Spofford writes the articles on Parliament, Parliamentary Law, and States. Mr. Dorman B. Eaton gives his views on the subjects of Patronage, Primary Meetings, Removals, and the Spoils System—all of excellent quality and of immediate public interest. In the department of Political Economy Mr. Francis A. Walker contributes an article on Public Revenue, Mr. David A. Wells one on Taxation, Mr. Worthington C. Ford articles on Prices, on Refunding, and on Tariffs. Mr. Horace White furnishes a synoptical review of the Paris Monetary Conferences of 1867, 1878, and 1881. Mr. Simon Sterne writes with his customary vigor on the subject of Railways. Literary Property is treated by George Haven Putnam, Pauperism by F. B. Sanborn, Patents by F. W. Whitridge, Repudiation by George Walton Greene, Office-holders by E. L. Godkin, Tammany Hall by Talcott Williams, Prisons and Prison Discipline by F. H. Wines, Proportional Representation by Alfred B. Mason. These articles and names will serve to indicate the scope and character of the work to those who are not already familiar with it.

Two recently-completed works of local history and antiquities will be found to have a more than local interest. The first of these comprises the 'Proceedings at the Centennial Celebration of the Incorporation of the Town of Longmeadow' (Mass.), last October. Out of its more than 400 pages, nearly one-half are occupied with various historical appendices. The names of Storrs, Williams, Ely, Stebbins, and Wolcott are honorably associated with this attractive old town in the Connecticut valley. The book has seventeen admirable illustrations; and among the portraits will be recognized the strong face of the first Dr. Richard S. Storrs. The other volume is the 'Celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Organization of the Congregational Church and Parish in Essex, Mass.,' which occurred in August last. Essex was originally the Second Parish in Ipswich, and it was before the separation from the parent town took place that Rev. John Wise became its minister. Naturally, that part of the volume which possesses the most general interest is the careful and thorough historical address on John Wise, by Rev. Dr. Henry M. Dexter. Very clearly he points out wherein consisted the essential influence of John Wise on his own time, and on the Americans of the Revolutionary period. Prof. Moses Coit Tyler, it will be remembered, had already, in his 'History of American Literature,' said of Wise that, "Upon the whole, no other American author of the colonial time is the equal of John Wise in the union of great breadth and power of thought with great splendor of style." Dr. Dexter's address, amply fortified with references to authorities, places John Wise in his proper relation to the movements of his time.

The issuing of old books with new titles must be a profitable business if we can judge of the matter by the frequency with which one firm of publishers resort to the practice. G. W. Carleton & Co., of this city, have just issued four anonymous novels which they advertise as "New Summer Novels." To all appearances they are new, having copyright notices and dates of 1884, and with no intimation on the title-pages that they are old books. The names of the four are: 'A Faithful Lover'; 'Fettered, yet Free'; 'Love's Warfare'; and 'Rival Charms.' The first is a reissue of 'The Rangers and Regulators of the Tanaha,' by A. W. Arrington, published in 1856; the second is 'Undercurrents of Wall Street,' by R. B. Kimball, 1863; the third is

'Twixt Hammer and Anvil,' by Frank Lee Benedict, 1876; and the fourth consists of two stories by Annie Edwardes, called 'A Blue Stocking,' 1877, and 'A Vagabond Heroine,' 1873. The author of a work, in publishing a new edition, may change the title to one more suitable to the book, if the change is not concealed, but here there is no question of this kind. The titles have been altered, and all evidence removed of the original names, evidently for the purpose of palming off on the unsuspecting purchaser books which he may have bought and read years ago. The only method, apparently, to protect the book-buyer from such practices is to give such publicity to these publishing methods as will stop the sale of the books, and so render the practice unprofitable.

At the tercentenary celebration of the founding of Emmanuel College at Oxford, last week, the degree of LL.D. was conferred on Professor Charles Eliot Norton, of Harvard College, who was present on the part of the University, John Harvard having been a graduate of Emmanuel. The honor could not have been more fittingly conferred whether regard be had to Professor Norton's personal worthiness or to his character as representative of the best culture of America.

We learn on excellent authority that "Frederic Daly," the name on the title-page of the new biography of Irving, 'Henry Irving in England and America, 1838-1884,' is the *nom de guerre* of a Mr. Austin, who is Mr. Irving's private secretary. Under the circumstances, the unvarying eulogy of the biography is not surprising.

The statement which has been made in several quarters that the late Mr. Sam Ward left behind him in letters and notes sufficient manuscript material to form an autobiography is incorrect. During his last year in England Mr. Ward wrote the first part of the memoirs which he had long projected, and this was privately printed in a small volume and given to a few friends. As it deals, however, only with his life as a very young man, up to the close of his first visit to Europe, it is of no general interest and will not be published. Beyond this, Mr. Ward has left almost nothing of biographical interest. He had intended to live in London in retirement on his return from Italy until he had completed his memoirs, and indeed had engaged rooms for the purpose before he was taken ill. His reminiscences could hardly have failed to be among the most entertaining that have appeared for many years, since he had a thorough knowledge of men, and a very wide circle of acquaintances among the most interesting people of the last fifty years.

The *Academy* reports that an interesting point has been made bearing upon the identity of William Herbert with the W. H. of Shakspeare's Sonnets, in rebuttal of the objection that Shakspeare would not have urged a youth of eighteen to immediate marriage. Rev. W. A. Harrison has found in the Calendar of State Papers that "when William Herbert was only seventeen his parents had negotiated a marriage for him with Bridget de Vere, of the Cecil family; and that Herbert's mother, the Countess of Pembroke, Sir Philip Sidney's sister, was specially anxious for the match. Moreover, the confidential agent and servant of the Earl of Pembroke in the matter was Arthur Massinger, the father of Philip Massinger the dramatist; and thus a link between the Massingers and Shakspeare is probably supplied, for that in 1598 Shakspeare knew the Countess of Pembroke no reader of the Sonnets can doubt who remembers the lines—

"Thou art thy mothers glasse; and she in thee
Calls backe the louely Aprill of her prime."

Another matter of interest to Shaksperian scholars is the translation of "The Merchant of Venice" into modern Greek by Mr. Bikélas—'Ο έμπορος της Βενετίας.' This task offered exceptional difficulties, but it will be very novel and

entertaining for an Englishman to read *Gobbo's* fun in the language of Aristophanes. The *Academy* praises the translator's work.

The Slavs of Lusatia, popularly known as the Wends, are, if we may believe Traugott Pech, one of their distinguished scholars, experiencing a revival of national feeling and taste for literature. This little people, he says, composed largely of those engaged in manual labor, read the journals and books published in their own language, even the works of a high order of literature. Herr Pech has just brought out a translation of the section of Pypin and Spasowicz's great history of the Slav literatures, devoted to the literature of the Wends, under the title 'Das seroischwendische Schriftthum in der Ober- und Niederlausitz,' Leipzig, Brockhaus, with notes and complementary matter.

The course of Sunday talks on the Pentateuch, begun last winter by Dr. Heber Newton, Rector of All Souls' Church, in this city, was discontinued at the not very judicious request of his Bishop; the substance of them now appears in book form under the title, 'The Book of the Beginnings. A Study of Genesis, with an Introduction to the Pentateuch' (New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1884). "Neither deference to my Bishop," says the author, "nor the sincerest desire for peace can make it right that I, and the people who have so loyally upheld me in good report and in evil report, should rest under the misconstructions which have been placed upon the teachings of All Souls' pulpit." Dr. Newton writes not as an original critic, but simply with the purpose of popularizing some of the most valuable conclusions of modern Biblical criticism, and thus helping thoughtful students of the Bible to a better understanding of the Pentateuch. And he has performed this task in a very creditable manner. He has read the best books intelligently, and stated their results clearly, in a not unattractive style and in a reverent spirit. These "talks" will be acceptable to the general public who wish to see on what grounds the critics base their conclusions respecting the Pentateuch.

A very different "book of the beginnings" is that to which Mr. Gerald Massey has been devoting his time for the past twelve years, of which the conclusion is now given us in two quarto volumes containing over a thousand pages. The nature of the work may be judged from the title: 'The Natural Genesis, or Second Part of a Book of the Beginnings, containing an attempt to recover and reconstitute the lost origins of the Myths and Mysteries, Types and Symbols, Religion and Language, with Egypt for the Mouthpiece, and Africa as the Birth-place' (New York: Scribner & Welford). It is an enormous conglomeration of facts set down with entire indifference to scientific principles of comparison—not without utility as a bare collection of things (though the statements cannot always be relied on as correct), but, as far as the author's aim is concerned, absolutely worthless.

The first part of the long expected *Prolegomena* to Tischendorf's eighth critical edition of the New Testament has appeared under the editorship of two Americans, C. R. Gregory, of Leipzig, and the late Ezra Abbot, of Cambridge (Leipzig: J. C. Hinrichs; New York: B. Westermann & Co.). Very little of the matter is Tischendorf's. This first part contains the apparatus criticus, canons of textual criticism, grammatical forms, the form of the text, the history of the text, and the uncial manuscripts; the cursives, versions, and ecclesiastical writers are reserved for the second part. This is by far the most complete and accurate treatise on the points discussed that has yet appeared, and, together with Westcott and Hort's second volume (which gives the historical, scientific New Testament text-

criticism), will be a thesaurus for students of the text. In so large a mass of details the editors will hardly hope entirely to have escaped errors, but from these the book seems to be singularly free. Like Tischendorf's own *Prolegomena*, this is written in Latin.

The *Bulletin Critique* has made the latest contribution to the literature of plagiarism. M. Merlet, it appears, in the second and third parts of his *Tableau de la Littérature Française, 1800-1815*, just issued, has been guided in his judgments to a very remarkable extent by Sainte-Beuve, and not merely in his judgments, but in his very sentences, his comparisons, his metaphors, his commencements, and his conclusions. He has read and reread Sainte-Beuve so many times, and his memory is so good, that he retains everything, often in its proper order, not mixing up the various articles in the least, and never saying of one great man what Sainte-Beuve had said of another. And yet, after all, the result is not Sainte-Beuve, but Merlet, for one can take a writer's ideas and figures and words even, and yet not catch his style. Here, at least, M. Merlet is original. For instance, it would be difficult to find in Sainte-Beuve a metaphor like this: "Mingling like horse-flies, their busy buzzing with innocent plots which were spoiled in the egg, and in which there were more sharp phrases than poignards," nor does he weary his readers with ambitious but vague clauses like "the furtive gleams of an indistinct dawn," or "the equivocal emphasis of an evasive and ambiguous style." Where Sainte-Beuve is easy, natural, vivid, M. Merlet is pretentious, artificial, periphrastic. He develops Sainte-Beuve, and on the whole it would be shorter and more satisfactory to read that critic in his own essays. The sole advantage of seeking to make his acquaintance in the arrangement of M. Merlet seems to be that he is not the only author who has been read and used; one gets his observations mingled with those of many others, Montégut's, for instance, and this may be a treat for those who like pot pourris.

—Harper's for July is the first to arrive of the hot-weather magazines, and, perhaps with unpremeditated fitness, its three travel sketches, with their profuse illustrations, bring suggestions of coolness from the mere fact that they concern great bodies of water. "The Nile," being a principal topic in the public mind, leads off the number, and it contains several pleasant bits of Oriental myth and festival, given with picturesqueness and bright local coloring; of the articles on the St. Lawrence and the approaches to New York not so much can be said. These are all very light reading, and in fact there is little in the whole number to detain attention with any second thought. The appreciative notice of the deaf and dumb schools of Kendall Green at Washington affords a fine, though slight, instance of the curious modifications which the ideas of the blind or deaf suffer, and which in their thoroughness must be practically inconceivable to persons who are whole. The anecdote is characteristic of a child's mind, but is the more touchingly illustrative on that very account. The pupil was telling the familiar story of George Washington and the cherry tree, and wrote out the conclusion on the black-board thus: "He took his hatchet in his left hand, and told his father he did it." "Why did he take his hatchet in his left hand?" asked the teacher, surprised at the expression; and the answer came promptly, "Because he had to use his right hand to tell his father." Anthropomorphism in a form at once so simple and so transparent, is seldom met with in persons of sound senses. This article, in fact, is the most suggestive of all; but some of the sex to which it would naturally appeal most

directly will find more entertainment in the learned gossip of Miss Alice Comyns Carr about the professional beauties of the last century, and in particular the Gummings, whose triumphs will rouse the envy of generations of fashionable women yet to be. Mr. Joseph Hatton's account of Harrow is valuable mainly for its illustrations of the school and its neighborhood. In the "Easy Chair," Mr. Curtis has a characteristic memorial note on "Tom Appleton." Harper's best illustrations are those to "Approaches to New York."

—The *Atlantic* has not reached its summering period. Mr. Torrey's "Bird-Gazing in the White Mountains," which is a charming nature-piece, belongs to late spring and the time of lingering snow-drifts, and "The Underworld in Homer, Virgil, and Dante" is suggestive of anything but the cheerful June weather. The most interesting article is really of a depressing kind; its very title is "The Gospel of Defeat." The mood it presents, however, is rather the languor than the sorrow of the soul, and its "defeat" is of the sort that can be enjoyed only in the quiet and uncultivated beauty of a remote country seat. It is made up of a discussion of the thoughts of Senancour, as set forth in "Obermann," and of Maine de Biran and Henri-Frédéric Amiel, as set forth in their private journals; but the discussion is remarkably ineffective. What "gospel" there is either in these writers, or in the critic's reflections we entirely fail to discover. All of these three Frenchmen had singularly beautiful detached thoughts—one should rather call them sentiments; but if they were kindred to the great spiritualistic writers, to St. Francis, Thomas à Kempis, Pascal, they were so only in their susceptibilities, not in their activities, and if they "remind us of David and Job," it is by contrast surely. These three sentimentalists (we do not use the word disparagingly), who made self-confession their serious intellectual business, lacked power; and in the spiritual life, as in all life, power is the only sign of the real presence, if we may use a mystic word to express a psychologic fact. The praise of weakness, or, to adopt the phrase given, "the gospel of defeat," is, in fact, a sort of coddling of the religious instinct, and the effort made at the conclusion of this article to identify the career of these three high bred recluses with that of Him who bade his disciples go forth into all the world and preach to all men, is just one of those errors of Christian rhetoric which only go to discredit the Christian ideal in the most practical minds. Of the other articles, "The Haunts of Galileo" is excellent both in interest and style, and "Beaten by a Glaour," a short story, is fresh and entertaining. Mr. Aldrich's "Five Quatrains" make the fine thing of the number, the third, in particular, being equal in immediacy, impressiveness, and a certain high simplicity of style to any work of this kind.

—Mr. J. Morrison Davidson, a well-known London journalist and barrister, who will be remembered here as the author of a volume of clever sketches of "Eminent Liberals," has just issued, under the title of "The New Book of Kings," a series of articles on the English monarchs, contributed to *Reynolds's Weekly News*, an English Radical and popular paper of enormous circulation.

"It is the unspeakable misfortune of Englishmen that the true history of their monarchy has never yet been written by a competent hand. The Humes, Freemans, Froudes, Macaulays, and Greens are scholars and polished writers, but 'the root of the matter is not in them.' . . . Wanted—A competent English historian. None but Republicans and Democrats need apply."

This passage, with the motto on the title-page, "Put not your trust in Princes," sufficiently indi-

cates Mr. Davidson's point of view. From William to Victoria—including Cromwell—is, according to him, one long series of outrages upon the rights and patience of the English people, and against most of the monarchs he brings charges of various vices and crimes—often, it must be said, with too much truth, although with indiscriminate invective, which defeats its own scathing purpose. William I., in this new history, is a "monster"; William Rufus "a greater villain even than his father, if his more limited opportunities are taken into account"; Henry I. "a miracle of treachery, vindictiveness, and avarice"; Stephen "a mere swash-buckler"; John "an incomparable scoundrel, whose character is summed up in one sentence of contemporary hate, 'Foul as it is, hell itself is defiled by the fouler presence of John.'" As these essays, in their original form, have possibly passed under the eyes of a million readers, whatever may be their faults of historical perspective, they can hardly have failed to accomplish their author's purpose—to call attention, namely, to the inductive basis of the divine right of kings.

—Mr. David Gill, her Majesty's astronomer at the Cape, continues with unabated zeal his career of exceptional activity. He became well known years ago as the astronomer in charge of the observatory of Lord Lindsay (now the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres), the two coöperating with enthusiasm in astronomical investigations of a high order. In 1877, under the auspices of the Royal Astronomical Society, he made a series of parallactic observations of Mars at the island of Ascension, his reduction of which has given us without much doubt the most accurate individual determination of the sun's distance ever made. On his return to England, early in the present year, the secretaries of the Royal Astronomical Society invited him to address that body relative to the work upon which he had been engaged for the past five years at the Cape—work which has been of two kinds: new investigations, and the clearing up of arrears of old observations; for his predecessor in office, although he had done much of this latter sort, had still left unpublished materials for valuable catalogues of stellar positions (which Mr. Gill has now completed and put to press), and in addition a large mass of occultations of stars by the moon, which Mr. Gill has now rendered available for the purposes of astronomical research, through the coöperation of Professor Newcomb. But the present and projected labors of Mr. Gill are in a still more interesting direction. Not only have the meridional observations been kept up at the rate of five thousand per annum, numerous observations of occultations and cometary positions made, the longitude of Cape Town determined telegraphically for the first time, the survey of the Cape organized and set on foot, and a regular series of tidal observations instituted at four stations (with the prospect of the corresponding harmonic reductions), but Mr. Gill has also devoted himself assiduously to heliometer observations of a few stars in the Southern hemisphere, for the purpose of ascertaining their annual parallax and distance from the solar system. In these researches he has had the collaboration of Mr. Eikin, now of the Yale College observatory, and their methods of procedure in this work have led to results of unusual precision. These two astronomers have presented to the Society a detailed plan for future observations of stellar parallax which they hope to execute during the next ten years, the conclusion of which may be expected to mark a great advance in our knowledge of the laws governing the distribution of the stars in space.

—Paris has a new school of painting, or at least a new word to express a style of painting. A young painter, M. Jean François Raffaëlli, has invented the term *la beauté caractériste* for portraits that are not beautiful, handsome, nor pretty, but have character. The thing is certainly nothing new, either in life or in painting. There have always been men who very much preferred *la beauté caractériste* to statuesque beauty or to doll prettiness. Pre-Raphaelitism was in some sort an analogous feeling; but the character heads of M. Raffaëlli are by no means pre-Raphaelite. They are decidedly of to-day and of Paris. The word suits the prevailing Parisian style of face exactly, and the journals seize upon it with eagerness, contrasting their countrywomen's vivacity with the coldness which they love to attribute to the English *mees*, and the placidity which they maliciously assert is the only characteristic of the German beauty. M. Raffaëlli is called the Meissonier of poverty. He has exhibited some 150 pieces this spring—paintings, drawings, etchings (for he has a diversity of talents)—and even one realistic statue of an old poor man, bowed down with the weight of years and of endurance. He evidently has made an impression. Perhaps, one of these days, like the painter after whom he is nicknamed, he may attain the glory of having one of his pictures burned by a rich American.

—One of the most entertaining features of the London picture season is the regular exhibition of the works of Mr. J. McNeill Whistler, with its strange mixture of wisdom and folly. This year it is called "A Harmony in Flesh-Color and Gray," and consists of the familiar "Notes," "Harmonies," and "Nocturnes," about seventy in number. It is held in a small room in Bond Street, hung with flesh-colored serge, carpeted with gray, and presided over by an elegant attendant in evening dress of the same colors. The pictures themselves are the same as usual—Piccadilly in a fog, bits of sea views, mist always predominating; reclining maidens whose anatomy can be discerned only by the eye of faith; sketches on Dutch and Venetian canals which occasionally raise a doubt whether they have not been inadvertently hung upside down. Half-a-dozen of the seventy are charming, violating none of the laws by which other painters consider themselves bound, and possessing in addition the touch and color peculiar to Mr. Whistler. Before the others, the unenlightened outsider can only stand in the attitude of the man to whom a mystery is shown. Every one will admit, however, that they all come up to the artist's own standard in suggesting no effort, and in not "reeking of the sweat of the brow." With one enormous exception, the largest picture in the exhibition does not measure much more than eighteen inches by a foot, and a good many valuable hints may be got from the manner in which they are framed. The frames are flat wood, without mounts, with one or two plain bevels running round, and they are colored with metal leaf or metallic paints to harmonize with the picture. The favorite tint is Dutch gilt—a kind of buff silver—and after that various tones of copper. A particularly pleasing effect is produced by a delicate little sketch of an old shop in Chelsea, in which there is a good deal of pink, with the paper left white in the background and foreground, and a broad, flat frame of buff silver. Mr. Whistler's harmonies of color are, perhaps, rather more audacious than usual—violet and amber, red and pink, pink and opal—and his cherished "accidents of alliteration," "variations in violet," "a bravura in brown," equally amusing.

—But the apologetico-philosophical introduction prefixed to the dainty catalogue is the most

characteristic part of this year's exhibition. It is called "L'Envoi," and is signed with Mr. Whistler's private mark, a nondescript insect-looking thing, resembling the familiar black-beetle which represents the Sergeant-at-Arms in *Punch's* Parliamentary sketches. "A picture is finished," Mr. Whistler pronounces, "when all trace of the means used to bring about the end has disappeared. To say of a picture, as is often said in its praise, that it shows great and earnest labor, is to say that it is incomplete and unfit for view. Industry in art is a necessity, not a virtue; and any evidence of the same, in the production, is a blemish, not a quality; a proof, not of achievement, but of absolutely insufficient work, for work alone will efface the footsteps of work. The work of the master reeks not of the sweat of the brow, suggests no effort, and is finished from its beginning. The completed task of perseverance only has never been begun, and will remain unfinished to eternity, a monument of good will and foolishness. 'There is one that laboreth, and taketh pains, and maketh haste, and is so much the more behind.' The masterpiece should appear as the flower to the painter, perfect in its bud as in its bloom, with no reason to explain its presence, no mission to fulfil, a joy to the artist, a delusion to the philanthropist, a puzzle to the botanist, an accident of sentiment and alliteration to the literary man."

RECENT POETRY.

WE are drawing near to those dog days during which, as Christopher North maintained, no poet has a right to expect praise from a critic. Yet they are also days when a new volume of poems fits well into pocket or portmanteau; and the selection should be made with care and not without duly meditated advice. It is a significant fact that, with due reference to the season, the poets have taken to sinning of Arcadia, two recent volumes, at least, being express tidings from that enchanted land, although their messages differ widely. In Mr. H. C. Bunner's 'Airs from Arcady' (New York: Scribners) we have, in what may be called the title-poem, a conceit so pretty and graceful as to float, in the mercantile sense, all the rest of a rather commonplace volume. Miss A. Mary F. Robinson's 'The New Arcadia and other Poems' (Boston: Roberts Brothers) is a very grim antidote to the cheery levity of our New York bard; her Arcadia is about as attractive as Schopenhauer's view of human life or Mrs. Rebecca Harding Davis's novels. She finds in all the picturesque of rural England only brutal men and wretched, outcast women; her realism in this direction is more merciless than the roughest of Browning's recent poems; it is "The Bitter Cry of Outcast London" carried into Kent and Devonshire, and utterly drowning the voices of nightingale and skylark. There is something fearful in the transition from the "Handful of Honeysuckle" with which Miss Robinson crowned herself when first entering literature to such a prologue as this:

"Oh, help! help! it is Murder that I cry,
And not a song to sell. Now if you smile
And hear me you are mad; you are mad, or I.
For I do not sing to enchant you or beguile;
I sing to make you think enchantment vile.
I sing to wring your hearts and make you know
What shame there is in the world, what wrongs,
what woe;

"Then let me sing, and listen to my song.
Though it is rough with sobe and harsh and wild,
And often wanders, and is often long.
As mothers tell the death bed of their child,
My child was gentle visions, and all were wrong.
And false, and cruel; and I bury it here:
Lend me your spades—I do not ask a tear."
(Pp. 10-11.)

There is certainly something strong and heroic in a woman who, while still under thirty, turns by preference to strains like this; and yet there

is an impression left behind which, like the over-vehement of Ruskin, tends to defeat itself.

'The Happy Isles, and Other Poems,' by S. H. M. Byers (Boston: Cupples, Upham & Co.), might seem by its name to keep us also near Arcadia; and here, too, as in Mr. Bunner's book, the title-poem is the best. There are, moreover, some verses of parental sorrow that would be sweet and plaintive but for the flavor of something approaching affection that appears—as in so many American poems—in the foreign name given to the child. "Baby Hélène" (p. 21) means nothing in any known language: if the name is plain English, it should be Helen; if it is French, it should be *Hélène*. To translate a child's name into a foreign language, and then print it eleven times over with the wrong accents, is really something that paralyzes all human sympathy.

Akin to these Arcadian verses is the dainty volume in which Mr. Andrew Lang, author of 'Helen of Troy,' has collected what he calls, after Spenser, 'Ballades and Verses Vain' (New York: Scribner). It must be confessed that the various archaic forms of verse now in fashion are already promising to become as tiresome as Queen Anne architecture. Mr. Lang and his tuneful kindred occupy the place filled in the last generation by Leigh Hunt and Barry Cornwall: they are purveyors of daintinesses flavored by a little humor and a very little sentiment, though we may look through all their volumes in vain for anything likely to last so long as Hunt's trifle, "Jenny kissed me." It is one peculiarity of those engaged in this pretty manufacture of literary confectionery, that they seem to form a kind of joint-stock company and write preludes to each other's volumes; in this case it is Mr. Dobson who supplies the two preliminary verses. It is also a peculiarity that in looking at their volumes we instinctively turn to the department of translations for material of rather more solid quality than is offered in the main book. Mr. Lang gives us an appendix of good translations, one especially from Victor Hugo's pretty verses on "The Birth of Butterflies" (p. 149), in which he attributes the origin of these airy things to the floating fragments of torn love-letters.

To the same class of butterfly-and-thistledown literature belongs Mr. Cholmondeley Pennell's 'From Grave to Gay' (London: Longmans; New York: Coombes). It is announced as "a volume of selections from the complete poems" of the author, and there seems no reason why it should not furnish an adequate substitute for the *opera omnia*. Mr. Cholmondeley-Pennell has published three previous volumes, of which 'Puck on Pegasus' passed through several editions; and he is dear enough to his readers, apparently, to make them desire his portrait on the first page of 'From Grave to Gay.' It must be said of this pretty little volume that its title well describes it, only that the grave is not very grave nor the gay of the gayest. He, too, belongs to the recognized fraternity of modern *jongleurs*, and the hero whom he recognizes as leader in the craft is Mr. Locker, to whom he inscribes a poem. His volume, like Mr. Locker's, would probably be regarded as good summer reading, and the rather monotonous facetiousness of either might admirably promote slumber, if combined with a hammock.

Gayety, stretching even to the verge of the grave itself and beyond it into the realm of the ghosts, may be found in 'Rhyme and Reason?' by Lewis Carroll (New York: Macmillan). Mr. Carroll, alias Mr. Dodgson, has had thousands of American readers, old and young, through his 'Alice in Wonderland' with its companion volume; and the "Hunting of the Snark," which this present work contains, has also given plea-

sure to a smaller audience. Apart from that, this volume can hardly be regarded as enjoyable; either the author has found artists less sympathetic than before, or his theme is more difficult, so that the ghosts portrayed are too coarse and carnal to be impressive, and the vanishing grin of the Cheshire cat in "Alice" is worth them all. Nevertheless, there is much in the book that is wildly funny, both to eye and ear—for instance, "The Three Voices"; and there are some graceful things like the following, although it would be well if this stopped where our extract closes, and with the accompanying design of the perplexed papa:

"A GAME OF FIVES.

"Five little girls of Five, Four, Three, Two, One,
Rolling on the hearth-rug, full of tricks and fun.

"Five rosy girls, in years from Ten to Six;
Sitting down to lessons—no more time for tricks.

"Five growing girls, from Fifteen to Eleven;
Music, Drawing, Languages, and food enough for seven!

"Five winsome girls, from Twenty to Sixteen;
Each young man that calls, I say 'Now tell me which you mean?'"

(P. 120.)

Dr. Frederick Peterson's 'Poems and Swedish Translations' (Buffalo: Paul) has a really charming flavor of the North of Europe; the translations are not placed by themselves, but are intermingled with the original contributions; and so completely has the author caught the trick of the literature with which he deals that many of his own poems—the best of them, indeed—might as well be Swedish folk-songs also. The principal translation is that of Tegnér's "Axel," which hardly fulfils the promise of "Frithiof's Saga," by the same author. The following is a good specimen of the shorter versions:

"NECKROSEN.

[From the Swedish of C. W. Böttiger.]

"A lad leaping down to the ocean strand,
There after a lily extended his hand;
But God will add unto his angels!

"Meanwhile as he stood, from the breakers there,
A mermaid arose, green-mantled and fair;
But God will add unto his angels!

"Oh bring me the lily which near to thee stands,
I cannot quite reach it, so little my hands!'
But God will add unto his angels!

"The maid plucked the lily for him as he smiled,
But lured him into the waters wild,
For God would add unto his angels!"

(P. 103.)

The Marquis of Lorne's 'Memories of Canada and Scotland' (Montreal: Dawson Bros.) have a retrospective flavor, as it is right they should, and though both verses and speeches are in themselves a little tame, they have the merit of local coloring and of really referring to the places they attempt to describe. All the addresses and half the poems are Canadian, the rest of the verse being Scottish; and many a picturesque rock and Indian tradition here gets its first simple rendering into verse. There is something odd, for the ears of us readers in "the States" when we come to such a mingling of the bird of Freedom with the Lion and the Unicorn as this:

"Away to the West! Westward ho! Westward ho!
God's hand is our guide, 'tis His will that we go!
To lands yet more happy than Europe's, for here
We would the young nation for Freedom to rear.
Full strongly we build and have nought to pull down,
For true to ourselves, we are true to the Crown;
The will of the people its honor shows forth.
As pole-star, whose radiance points steadfastly north."

(P. 39.)

But the Crown has certainly done handsomely by the Marquis of Lorne, and none can grudge him his little burst of loyalty.

It is very difficult to take seriously a drama so wildly melodramatic as 'How Much I Loved Thee' (Washington, D. C.: Raymond Eshobel). The scene is laid during the Civil War, and some of the incidents are said in the preface to have really happened at Richmond; but we should doubt if this soliloquy of a Union soldier was ever paralleled anywhere:

"O boy, you have medicined my life! Courage, come back! Liberty, I can shake thy hand again! My prison's burst and I am out,

naked, free as air. O to be a slave to others' knowledge, to be a top for any man to spin, is to be worse than to be damned! Now have I this Ricardo's head in a vice; and, O Satan, but I'll wrench it! I'll make it so hot he shall wish to cool his feet on coals. To his gaping grave I'll harry him. But slow! Let me go slow! Let me creep to it, and when his time comes, jump on him" (p. 96).

It is possible, however, that this simple utterance of spontaneous emotion might be received with thunders of applause at the Bowery Theatre.

'Ten Years: an Old-World Story,' by Henry Rose (London: James Nisbet; New York: Putnam), is the legend of a wanderer long banished from his home, the story being told on the scale of some of Mr. William Morris's legends, but more languidly. It is rather hard to find in it salient points, or much that is interesting, and it might be another of the books well suited to summer hammocks. Mr. H. T. Mackenzie Bell's 'Old-Year Leaves' (London: Stock) merits a higher position, especially for his poems of travel and for the modest tone of his preface. Mr. John Gosse—whose name is possibly only a pseudonym for that of John Gosse Frieze, in whose name the copyright is taken out—has been less fortunate in his themes. To begin with a dramatization of Solomon's Song, under the name of 'The Royal Pastoral' (New York: Youngs), and to end by a versification of the Book of Ecclesiastes, is surely a tempting of Providence, so far as the critical reader is concerned; and though the interior pages of the book contain some pleasing verses, it is weighed down, as a whole, by this mistaken selection. Mr. Calvert's 'The Nazarene' (Boston: Lee & Shepard) has also a Scriptural theme, but is much briefer, and is marked by some boldness as well as tenderness.

An exceedingly curious book is 'Cyril and Lionel, and Other Poems: a Volume of Sentimental Studies,' by Mark André Raffalovich (London: Kegan Paul). The author deals in a variety of languages worthy of his cosmopolitan combination of names; he composes in French and German as easily as in English, wielding all three languages with a certain grace and tenderness. On the other hand, he remorselessly gives us, in his "Song Out of Season," such rhymes as "hopeless" and "hope less," "love town" and "of town," "Paris" the shepherd and "Paris" the city. The title of the book, too, is perplexing—"Cyril" consisting of forty-five detached poems, short and long, having no apparent connection with Cyril; and "Lionel" of a single short poem, equally disconnected from Lionel. The most pleasing of all these, to our taste, are the two sonnets on pp. 42-3, in the Shaksperian sonnet measure, of late rather avoided by English sonneteers, who now adhere to the Italian model.

'Plantation Lays,' by Belton O'Neill Townsend (Columbia, S. C.: Calvo), has a subject just now attractive: it being a curious fact that, while the social prejudice against the negro is greater than against the Indian, the literary interest is in inverse ratio, so that 'Uncle Remus' is popular while the aboriginal legends fall dead. A circular accompanying the book gives an ample biography of the author, perhaps a little anticipating the march of fame. Mr. Townsend has, we believe, done some good work in prose, but we cannot find his verse to be very far above mediocrity, though his themes are sometimes fresh and his moral often good, at least in the following lines:

"Oh, Northern people, watch it!
The coming Southern race,
In arts and money-making,
Are going to give you chase!
'Twas sternest of necessity
That forced them to the plow,
But of himself each Southerner
Can take the best care now.

Some of the olden manners
Could not sustain the fight,
And, moping, brooding, drinking,
Soon sank from public sight.
But now no work's degrading:
Too many of the ton
Are plowing, clerking, teaching—
All sneer at idle Don.
I now think slavery error:
Although the North must own
'Tis hardly found entitled
First at us to 've thrown the stone."

(P. 41.)

The book is dedicated to Mr. Howells, some of whose complimentary epithets the author quotes in his preface.

We are constantly beseeching from our American poets more of Americanism, both in feeling and in local color; yet when it comes to the handling of native names some discretion must be observed. The late Edward Everett thought our Indian names hopeless in verse, yet they have proved to be music on the lips of Longfellow, when rightly selected. Most of Mr. Augustin L. Taveau's volume, 'Poems, Vol. I.' (New York: Putnam), is devoted to a long poem on Montezuma; and when he gives us such craggy lines as:

"When good Quetzalcoatl o'er Anahuac reigned,"

or

"Huitzilpo came—Tezcatli's Son-of-War" (P. 21),

he certainly disregards the proposition with which he begins, that the Muses should sing in tuneful numbers. In the rest of the volume, what with "Songs of Anteros" and "Cantiletras," the author has an easier vocabulary to manage. Another volume which has some good local coloring is 'Legends, Lyrics, and Sonnets,' by Frances L. Mace (Boston: Cupples, Upham & Co.), who writes of Kineo and Norembeaga and other picturesque points, real or traditional, in her native State of Maine. She is best known, however, by her religious poem, "Only Waiting," which has attained a wide popularity and is included in this modest volume. Héroïse Durant, also, in her 'Pine Needles, or Sonnets and Songs' (New York: Putnam), gives us a spirited poem on Raquette River, in the Adirondack region. Her work is printed with much generosity as to type and paper, but with a singular dinginess of illustration. Local coloring comes again, at least in the form of dialect, when we open the little book called 'Rustic Rhymes and Ballads,' by Mrs. E. T. Corbett (New York: Gillies Brothers); nor do we see why these rural idylls are not quite as good as those of Mr. Carleton, which have been so very popular. But by far the best contribution to literature on the part of new American poets is the very pleasing and promising 'Songs at the Start' (Boston: Cupples, Upham & Co.), by Louise Imogen Guiney. This young lady—whom we judge from internal evidence to be the daughter of a brave soldier, Colonel Guiney, of the Ninth Massachusetts—has put into her verses a grace, flow, and simplicity that deserved a less abrupt and ungraceful title.

No poet of wide English fame is so little known in America as Lewis Morris, and his American publishers wisely append to his 'Songs Unsung' (Boston: Roberts Brothers) many pages of those flattering newspaper notices which are, for some reason, much more profusely displayed between the covers in England than here. We regret to say that we never have been convinced that Mr. Morris's wine would bear exportation very well, and yet we must confess to liking 'Songs Unsung' better than 'The Epic of Hades.' The name of the new volume is well chosen, to begin with; the songs are certainly unsung, for the author's genius, whatever it may be, is as far as possible from the lyrical. His lays never really sing themselves; he is at his best advantage in narrative or didactic poetry, or in such brief sketches on the thumb-nail as this—a style to which he is much given—under the general designation of "Pictures":

"A flare of lamp-light in a shameful place,
Full of wild revel and unchecked offence,
And in the midst, one fresh, scarce-sullied face,
Within her eyes, a dreadful innocence."
(P. 4.)

Mr. Morris's classical and mediæval studies are not to be compared with those of Browning, for instance; and, after all, the part of the volume which has most staying power consists of the three Breton poems at the end—taken from the "Barzaz Breiz"—which are rendered with great vigor and condensation.

American eyes must be forgiven if they rest rather impatiently on the first appearance of "Alfred Lord Tennyson," on a title-page; it affects us a little as if we opened upon his portrait in cap-and-bells. Passing by this, however, one may find some real power, and a tragedy only too unrelenting and unbroken, in the first drama of "The Cup and the Falcon" (New York: Macmillan), while there is only a "most lamentable comedy" in the second drama, where the rather trite story of the knight who slew his falcon for his lady's dinner is served up with such ineffectual garnishing as to make us ask whether Lord Tennyson himself is sacrificing his high-soaring aspirations to his sovereign Lady. In both plays, however, there are lines and interludes that are essentially Tennysonian.

With the new volumes there arrive some issues and new combinations of the old. Mrs. Oliphant gives us an admirable edition of Cowper (London: Macmillan), with a very fresh and discriminating analysis of what she well calls "the gentle originality" of Cowper; she also has done a good work in arranging many of the shorter poems so as to form a sort of autobiography. 'English Lyrics' (New York: Appleton) is a delicious little volume, parchment bound, and small enough for even a small pocket, yet clearly printed and admirably edited. A strict judgment must always question the propriety of including in lyric poetry any composition which does not sing itself or lend itself to song; yet where the result is so delightful, none can complain. A great contrast in external execution is to be found in the American reprint of 'With the Poets' (New York: Funk & Wagnalls). This book has a dingy look at best, and is frankly intended for a cheap issue; but the more crowded pages of the latter half of the volume are very unsightly. The collection is made by Canon Farrar, and is well enough—for why should not every man of taste, or of no taste, make and print his own *florilegium*? But in this case the editor wantonly invites comparison with the taste, or distaste, of others, when he comes to classify part of his bards as "Minor Poets," and puts them in a manner below the salt. To open a book which includes among the major poets Addison and Dr. Johnson, Collins and Hogg, while Herbert, Sir Philip Sidney, Ben Jonson, Landor, and Blake are assigned to the humbler class—this is something which, as Pet Marjorie says, "human nature's self can't endure." Yet this is what Canon Farrar has done, and he has, moreover, clipped his poets of their full number of verses—see, for instance, "The Sands of Dee," p. 264—as ruthlessly as if he were editing a hymnal.

This offence cannot be charged upon Mr. N. Clemmons Hunt, whose 'Poetry of Other Lands' (Philadelphia: Porter & Coates) does full justice to all the polyglot poets whom it represents—justice perhaps too ample, indeed, for it strikes us that the book would be helped by pruning. Mr. Hunt has brought together translations from the classical and Oriental languages, with those of modern Europe, and though it may be a question whether he has always hit upon the best translators, he has certainly given us great wealth and some new items of literary informa-

tion. He states, for instance, and we suppose upon some definite authority, that the late Mrs. Sarah Austin was the author of that exquisite paraphrase of Uhland's ballad, beginning:

"Many a year is in its grave
Since I crossed this restless wave."

This poem first became famous through its introduction into Longfellow's "Hyperion," where, in answer to Mary Ashburton's question as to the author, Paul Flemming answers, "I do not know; I wish I could find him out." Mr. Hunt, it appears, has succeeded; and certainly Mrs. Austin's prose translations from the German were always so admirable that no one can grudge her the poem.

Of all the poetic volumes that lie before us, that which has given us most pleasure is the volume called 'Wind Voices,' by Philip Bourke Marston (Boston: Roberts Brothers). If it does not place its author among poets of the first class, it certainly ranks him high in the second. Mr. Marston is a young Englishman, blind from early childhood, and the son of Dr. J. Westland Marston, himself a poet and a correspondent forty years ago of the American Transcendentalists. The son is understood to have been greatly aided in writing out his verses and in preparing them for the press by an American lady, well known and esteemed among us, Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton. To her the volume is dedicated as "true poet and true friend." It seems wonderful that one without sight can have written such graceful delineations of natural beauty, such striking representations of human loveliness. There are passages that powerfully analyze some of the deepest emotions, as in "The Temptress" (p. 153); and fine pieces of sheer imagination, such as "Caught in the Nets" (p. 48), founded on the old tradition in Sir Richard Baker's chronicle of a merman, thus captured and compelled to live on shore. Most charming of all is a series of poems in which he seems to throw himself into the very souls of the flowers, and live with them in fancy through their brief existence. We may well close with this, the first act of a little drama of the life of violets, entitled "Before and After Flowering":

"BEFORE.

FIRST VIOLET.

"Lo, here! How warm and dark and still it is!
Sister, lean close to me, that we may kiss.
Here we go, rising, rising, but to where?"

SECOND VIOLET.

"Indeed, I cannot tell, nor do I care.
It is so warm and pleasant here. But hark!
What strangest sound was that came through the dark?"

FIRST VIOLET.

"As if our sisters all together sang—
Seemed it not so?"

SECOND VIOLET.

"More loud than that it rang;
And louder still it rings and seems more near.
O, I am shaken through and through with fear—
Now in some deadly grip I seem confined!
Farewell, my sister! Rise and follow and find."

FIRST VIOLET.

"From how far off those last words seemed to fall!
Gone where she will not answer when I call.
How lost? How gone? Alas, this sound above me—
'Poor little violet, left with none to love thee'
And now, it seems, I break against that sound.
What bitter pain is this that binds me round?
This pain I press into? Where have I come?"

A CROCUS.

"Welcome, dear sisters, to our fairy home!
They call this—Garden, and the time is Spring."
(Pp. 103-4.)

On the whole, it is Mr. Marston's 'Wind Voices' that we recommend for summer reading.

THE EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN OF 1882.

Report upon the British Naval and Military Operations in Egypt in 1882. By Lieut.-Com. Caspar F. Goodrich, U. S. Navy. 2 vols. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1883.

THE report of Lieutenant-Commander Goodrich is the first complete account which has appeared

in this country concerning the British operations in Egypt in 1882. Mr. Goodrich was attached to the United States squadron at Alexandria at the time of the bombardment, and he accompanied the British headquarters in the subsequent campaign from Ismailia to Cairo. He was thus an eye-witness of the operations which he describes. His report is terse, concise, filled with technical details on just those subjects upon which a professional reader seeks information; it is profusely illustrated with diagrams and heliotype reproductions of photographs, and in every way is an admirable and valuable document. It is issued as No. 3 of the series of publications of the Office of Naval Intelligence, recently established in the Navy Department; and it may well serve as a model for future reports to the same office.

The work is divided into three parts: first, the bombardment of Alexandria; second, the campaign ending at Tet-el Kebir; and third, the miscellaneous technical details relating to the organization, equipment, armament, and transportation of the troops. The bombardment of Alexandria was the first instance in which modern great guns and modern armored ships were brought into action, and much was expected of it at the time in the way of practical experience in regard to the changed conditions of naval warfare. But the contest was so unequal that little or nothing new was really developed. The eight ironclads that made the attack constituted the most powerful fleet afloat. The forts were of old-fashioned masonry, supplemented by barbette batteries of sand and earth. The fleet had thirty nine large guns (from nine to eighty-one tons); the forts had but twenty-seven modern guns, the largest of which was but eighteen tons. And the fleet had the choice of position, so that the odds against any one fort were about five to one. Under these circumstances, the ships knocked down the masonry forts, ploughed up the sand batteries, dismounted a large number of the shore guns, and inflicted a loss of about five hundred upon the defenders; while the British loss was only six killed and twenty-seven wounded, and "not a gun was really disabled, nor the fighting qualities of a single ship affected." The Egyptians made no use of torpedoes, although they had abundant material; hence no light was shed upon the practical value of this most important and most uncertain factor of modern naval engagements; and as their defence was thoroughly passive, it was naturally to be expected that the forts would be battered down. The only feature of note is that the ammunition of several of the ships was so reduced that they could not have continued the engagement an hour longer. The author draws two broad inferences from this engagement, the justice of which is at once apparent: first, "that vessels are not yet and never will be able to fight on even terms with forts"; but, second, this does not "touch the question of the ability of forts to stop the progress of modern ships; in this respect, and unaided by other means of defence, by obstructions, etc., the works at Alexandria would have been utterly powerless against the British fleet, which need hardly have paid them the compliment of a passing shot."

The flank attack made by General Wolseley's army from Ismailia, which terminated the land campaign in so short and brilliant a manner, was made possible by the stupidity of the Egyptians in not blockading the canal; and the author makes the very pertinent remark that the neutrality of any great canal will depend simply upon the amount of naval force with which the neutrality is supported. This campaign was carefully planned and successfully executed in less than a month, with only one serious engage-

ment and a few skirmishes, and at a loss of but little over 400 men to the assailants, although the defenders lost as many thousands. The British Expeditionary force, including the Indian Contingent, numbered about 35,000 men; although General Wolsley reported that at Tel-el-Kebir he could only "place in line about 11,000 bayonets, 2,000 sabres, and 60 field guns." The Egyptians had on the theatre of war about 94,000 men, of whom 60,000 were regulars; but at Tel-el-Kebir they had only one-third of their whole force. This, however, outnumbered the British by more than two to one, and it occupied a strongly fortified position. In everything else except numbers the advantages were enormously on the side of the British. In morale, in organization, in equipment, in armament, in all that distinguishes an army from a mob, the superiority of the British was so great that the campaign conveys no lessons, except for situations of the same character should they ever occur again—which is not unlikely in view of the small wars in which England is constantly engaged with semi-civilized people in all quarters of the world. Considering the circumstances it cannot be denied that the campaign was admirably planned and admirably executed. The Commissariat and Transport Service broke down completely, but everything else worked as smoothly as on a field day. And the principal cause of success was the fact that the Commanding General based all his plans upon a careful, not a rash, consideration of the enemy's inferiority. It was this which led him to select for a landing place a miserable harbor where the canal authorities had stated that there was not room for more than two ships; to push out his pickets and hold advanced stations with a mere handful of men which an enterprising enemy would have destroyed at once; to leave his communications unguarded, feeling sure that the Egyptians would not molest them; and finally to risk the whole campaign—and completely gain it—on a night attack across an open plain. With a civilized enemy such things cannot be done in these days, but with an enemy who, in addition to a thousand other faults, "keeps a very bad lookout," such things are not only justifiable but necessary, in order that the work in hand may be accomplished with the least possible expenditure of blood and treasure. It was precisely in attempting these usually impossible feats, and in carefully weighing how far it was safe to be audacious in disregard of ordinary rules, that the merit of the Egyptian campaign consists. And that it was most meritorious, whether judged by the criterion of complete success, or examined step by step in the events which led to that success, cannot be doubted.

We have left no space to comment on the more strictly professional part of this work, the part which relates to military and naval details, and which occupies fully half of the book. This portion describes everything connected with the expeditionary force on land and sea, from the dimensions of a haversack or canteen up to the great troop ships that England alone possesses. All of these descriptions are most clear, and, being accompanied with a profusion of elaborate drawings, they are of the highest professional interest.

A Catholic Dictionary, containing some account of the Doctrine, Discipline, Rites, Ceremonies, Councils, and Religious Orders of the Catholic Church. By William E. Addis and Thomas Arnold. New York: The Catholic Publication Society Co. 1884.

A book like this is almost a necessity to the reader of European history who desires to form a clear and intelligent conception of the influences which have governed the development of

civilization and of many events which have affected the destiny of the modern world. Even the man of more limited interests will find in it much that will elucidate movements still in progress, and customs and beliefs which are in full activity around us. The theology of Catholicism has become so exceedingly complicated, and the evolution of its ritual has created such a multitude of observances, that no one who has not made a special study of the subject can have more than the faintest acquaintance with its technology; while the relations of the Church to the state and to the body of the faithful are such that some knowledge of the peculiarities of the ecclesiastical vocabulary is necessary to a comprehension of the present as well as of the past. To the student of sacred art, also, a volume such as this is almost indispensable.

The authors have done their work fairly well, and we can recommend the volume as a convenient book of reference for all who desire to see the Catholic view of history and the presentation of Catholic dogma and practice in their moderate and least aggressive aspect. Of course, impartial accuracy in historical matters is out of the question. A believer in a divinely appointed infallible Church must of necessity reject all evidence of its fallibility. It would be useless to quarrel with him for so doing, for he cannot help himself—if history will not accord with infallibility, so much the worse for history. Besides, in a book of this kind, original research is for the most part impossible. It covers too much ground for any one lifetime to suffice for the requisite collection, sifting, and comparison of original material, and its authors must perforce rely almost wholly on the second-hand authorities which are regarded in the Church as trustworthy. It is not their fault if the Catholic history which they conscientiously present is so often a distortion of facts, accomplished by the *suppressio veri* and the *suggestio falsi*. With the most evident disposition toward fairness, it would not be easy to find a more violent *petitio principii* than in the paragraphs devoted to proving the papal supremacy over general councils (pp. 228-30). In fact, the frame of mind of an honest, well-meaning, but devout Catholic historian is a marvel of human intelligence not easy to fathom. For instance, in the article on the "Scapular" our authors resolutely detail and expose the Carmelite fraud through which the devotion of this curious fetish originated; yet they evidently have no sense of the absurd contradiction involved when, under "Indulgence," they allude to the special remission of sins granted by Pius IX., in 1854, to the wearers of the magic blue Scapular of the Immaculate Conception. Both articles, we may remark, would have been more complete had the authors related the origin of the modern revival of the Scapular worship (bearing so close a resemblance to the Carmelite fraud), when a sister of charity, in 1846, had some visions of Jesus Christ holding a Scapular in his right hand, and Pius IX. made haste, in June, 1847, to accord special indulgences to the wearers of the Scapular of the Passion of Christ, giving rise to a very profitable trade on the part of the Congregation of Missions, which has the monopoly of their manufacture.

Of course it is impossible that such a work should be without omissions, and in turning it over we have noted a few, such as "Diocesan" and "Oblations," of which the technical meanings might well have been given. We also observe that nothing is said about the Vision of God which the saints are to enjoy in Paradise, the exact nature of which is a point of sufficient importance to have required contradictory decisions by the infallibility of successive popes. In 1333, John XXII. decided that the saints have no distinct

vision of the Divine Essence and will not have till the Day of Judgment and Resurrection, and he proceeded to persecute the wretches who held the contrary opinion. Yet only two years later, his immediate successor, Benedict XII., proclaimed that the saints do enjoy a distinct vision of the Divine Face, and in 1336, in full consistory, he decreed that all who thought otherwise should be punished as heretics. The production of a recantation and submission to the decision of the Church, purporting to have been signed by John the day before his death, saved the Pope from the scandal of digging up his predecessor's bones and burning them, which would have been a necessity under the canon law of the period. We can hardly expect to meet with incidents such as this in an orthodox work of reference intended for the faithful, but it is perhaps worth mention as an illustration of some of the difficulties under which orthodox students and writers labor.

The Temple of the Andes. By Richard Inwards, F.R.A.S. London: Printed for the author by Vincent Brooks, Day & Son. 1884. 4to, pp. 33, pls. 19.

It is difficult to find any *raison d'être* for this elaborate production, since it adds nothing of importance to our previous knowledge concerning the antiquities of the basin of Lake Titicaca. The writer's sketches, made during a visit to Tiabuanaco, are, indeed, somewhat more numerous than those of Orbigny, Squier, and others. But except the more accurate details in the monolithic doorway of Tiabuanaco, so often represented by visitors to the place, they possess little value and give but a very imperfect idea of the mass of material available for study in the village of Tiabuanaco.

In connection with these sketches much is said of the great antiquity of the buildings, the remarkable size of some of the monoliths used in their construction, and the comparatively high state of civilization which, according to the author, must have existed in Tiabuanaco at the time of their erection. As matter of fact, nothing has yet been found in the ruins of Peru or of Central America, either as regards the style and finish of the buildings or the beauty of ornamentation, to denote anything beyond a simple type of architecture. Neither do the tools and utensils, the garments, or the gold, silver, and other ornaments, dug up about these ruins, indicate that the native of those primitive times was more civilized than his successor of to-day. Huge buildings made of gigantic stones, or the cutting of great monoliths, imply only a numerous population under absolute control, ready to do the bidding of a dominant caste or an all-powerful chief.

In Plate VI. the author attempts a reconstruction of the buildings at Tiabuanaco. A careful comparative study of the remains of the Temple of the Nuns on the Island of Coati, or of the Palace of the Incas on the Island of Titicaca, would have given him radically different ideas of the probable shape of the original structures. His restoration reminds us forcibly of some of the ruined temples of Yucatan and of Mitla. In the light of our knowledge derived from the ruins of Yucatan, it seems unnecessary to discuss the author's statement that these buildings were roofless. He will also find it difficult to convince his geological readers that the trachitic rocks used at Tiabuanaco were moulded rather than carved, because he could see no mark of the chisel on any of the stones. The reasons which have induced the author to lead a canal up to the steps of his restored palace are not apparent. If he has taken as his guide in this supposition the raised terraces indicating the ancient level of Lake Titicaca, he has placed

the antiquity of the temple far beyond that of historic times. It is much to be regretted that a field for archeological study so interesting as that of Lake Titicaca should still remain practically unexplored, and that the most recent publication on the ruins of Tiahuanaco should be so unsatisfactory.

Lotze's System of Philosophy: Logic, pp. 538; *Metaphysics*, pp. 539. Translated from the German by Bernard Bosanquet, M.A. Oxford: Clarendon Press series.

It was Lotze's intention to revise and greatly amplify the third or psychological part of his metaphysics, and to add a third ethical volume to his "system." After his death, no materials for the latter were found sufficiently advanced to be printed. His general views, however, may be found in an article on the principles of ethics (in *Nord und Süd*, June, 1882), and may also be gathered from his earlier and best work, 'Mikrokosmos,' a translation of which is promised soon. The translations now published were begun under the direction of the author by the late Professor Green, who executed a part of it himself and commissioned others to undertake other chapters, so that the two volumes present considerable diversity in style, as well as in the rendering of many of the less important technical words. These are sometimes pointed out, and occasional notes and references to related or explanatory passages in other parts of the author's works are given, which add somewhat to the value of the book. The work is heavy reading—heavier even than in the original; for the metaphysics, at least, most students will content themselves with the more concise dicta recently printed from his lectures in the same field.

None of the mental sciences are in greater confusion now than logic, not only with reference to the opinions advocated by eminent experts, but with regard even to its proper scope and range. On opening a new logical treatise we may find it devoted to the consideration of being, substance, reality, etc., and hardly distinguishable from metaphysics; or, again, it may be occupied with the syllogism, or, like Wundt's, with practical methods of the special sciences *seriatim*, with a logic for each; or, it may be a logic of algebra and chiefly mathematical, as in the case of the Booleists, etc. According to Lotze, logic comprises first the doctrine of thought, or pure logic, treating of the concept and its formation, of the theory of judgment and its forms, and of inference. The second part treats of investigation or applied logic, comprising the forms of definition and proof, fallacies, derivations of numerical propositions, the discovery of laws, and the calculus of chances. The third book treats of knowledge or methodology, involving scepticism, the world of ideas, the *a priori* and the empirical methods, the real and formal significance of logical acts, and *a priori* truths. This selection and order of topics is, in the present condition of logical studies, like everything coming from Lotze's hand, eminently sensible, but not particularly novel or epoch-making. The earlier parts of the book were obviously written for the sake of the latter, for in the third part all the freshness and interest of the book are found. Thought, whose function is to add the notion of coherence to connected ideas, may lead us to scepticism if accidental is mistaken for real coherence. It, however, presupposes truth and knowledge, but doubts their identity. Delusions can only be detected by fresh knowledge, and the general doubt that things are as they seem is self-contradictory. The validity of our ideas is a very difficult notion, and should not be confused, as is so often done, with their ex-

istence. Neither must we judge of knowledge by our notion of its origin, so that psychology cannot help logic much. Proof is far different from the reason of the law by which proof is made. The work concludes with the argument that a synthetic and at the same time necessary development is the supreme goal of science. Despite, too, the author's disclaimer, his logic is essentially psychological, and would more correctly have been termed the psychology of logic. It is this that constitutes its chief charm, and gives point to his happy characterization of Hegel's method and of Boole's attempts.

Metaphysics is characterized as the final elaboration of facts and as giving a basis to psychology, and not as accepting one from it. The new philosophy, it is said, regards the philosophic lucubrations of recent scientific men with the same kind of pitying complacency as that with which they regard the moribund philosophic systems of half a century ago, and especially the so-called natural philosophy of Germany. With commendable grandmotherly care, metaphysics takes the sciences under its protection, and even gives them a basis as logic does a method. Here again the charm of the author, which consists chiefly in the fact that to him everything takes on a psychological aspect, has made even this most arid of topics interesting as well as simple. The first book, on the connection of things, treats of their being, quality, reality, and unity, and also of becoming and change. The second part, on cosmology, discusses time, space, matter, motions, and the forms of the course of nature. The third part is devoted to psychology, and treats of the metaphysical conception of the soul, sensations, and the course of ideas, the mental act of "relation," the formation of our ideas of space, and the physical basis of mental activity. To those familiar with Lotze's previous writings, the most interesting and novel chapter is probably that on the mental act of "relation," which is referred to attention and interest.

The Elements of Botany: Embracing Organography, Histology, Vegetable Physiology, Systematic Botany, and Economic Botany, arranged for School Use or for Independent Study. By W. A. Kellerman, Ph.D., Professor of Botany and Zoölogy in the Kansas State Agricultural College. Philadelphia: John E. Potter & Co. Pp. 358, 12mo.

Plant Analysis: A Classified List of the Wild Flowers of the Northern United States, with Keys for Analysis and Identification. Same author and publisher. Pp. 233.

AFTER a modern fashion for school books, these volumes bear no date on the title-page, but in a preface we find the date 1883. "For independent study" we should say that the 'Elements' traversed much too wide a field in a merely touch-and-go way. For "school use" the same objection applies, except in the case—we fear rather rare—in which an extended course of botanical instruction is given by a really competent teacher, who uses this volume as a text-book. For that it seems fairly well adapted.

The second work, which supplements the first but is more elementary than the 'Elements,' consists of a simple introduction to the structure and conformation of phænogamous plants, of less than twenty pages, two upon classification and three or four of practical directions, a glossary and index, while all the rest is analytical tables and lists of names, the former leading to the latter. It has an arid look. But nothing better can be expected when the botany of a great country has to be compressed into a couple of hundred small pages. Some of the figures are good, some are bad. In the letter-press, where all generally reads very well, one is horrified

by the statement that "very often the petals are inserted immediately before the sepals," etc. "But the petals may alternate with the sepals also," etc. "May," indeed! This is in the 'Plant Analysis.' Turning to the 'Elements' (p. 44), we find essentially the same statement.

Molière's '*Les Précieuses Ridicules*,' edited by Andrew Lang, M. A.—Beaumarchais's '*Le Barbier de Séville*,' edited by Austin Dobson. Oxford: Clarendon Press; New York: Macmillan & Co.

THESE two neat little volumes are on the plan of the edition of Horace published by Mr. George Saintsbury, and each of them contains among the prolegomena an "Essay on the Progress of French Comedy," by that competent writer on French literature. A careful perusal of the twenty pages devoted to this essay will richly repay the student. They present a brief but very interesting and complete history of French comedy, which, Mr. Saintsbury justly holds, "From Adam de la Halle [in the 13th century] to Sardou, is as continuous as the history of the English Parliament from Simon de Montfort to Lord Beaconsfield." As true, again, is his assertion that "of modern nations France is the special home of comedy." Nor have the respective editors of the two plays confined themselves to the usual explanatory notes. Mr. Lang gives us a very good "Life of Molière," a brief sketch of "The Comic Stage in the Age of Molière," and an "Introduction to the '*Précieuses Ridicules*,'" which are well worthy of attention. The euphuism of language and affectation of manners which Molière laughed out of existence seem to revive occasionally, and even in our day, an American Molière might find Cathoses and Magdelons to hold up to deserved ridicule, without crossing the ocean.

The "Life and Writings of Beaumarchais" will be read with interest. His active participation in the cause of the American Revolution is but briefly alluded to, but his literary and political career is well depicted, and Mr. Dobson's opinion of his singularly contradictory traits of character is probably correct. "The Stage in the Time of Beaumarchais" and the "Introduction to '*Le Barbier de Séville*'" explain the future created by this witty production, Beaumarchais's best title to fame, although his "*Marriage de Figaro*," given nine years later, produced a still greater sensation and (some French critics claim) inaugurated the Revolution.

The plan adopted for this series of French plays, in course of publication by the Clarendon Press, is excellent. The care and research shown in the prolegomena and notes give them especial value.

Philosophy of the Unconscious. By Edouard von Hartmann. Authorized translation, by William Chatterton Coupland, M.A., B.Sc. In three volumes. New York: Macmillan & Co. 1884.

THIS long promised, long-delayed translation is made from the ninth German edition. Since the work was first stereotyped, in the fifth edition, in 1873, no changes of any moment have been made, except the addition of an appendix on the physiology of the nerve centres, and miscellaneous addenda, altogether making about one hundred and fifty pages of the English work. The body of the present treatise has been so fully reviewed in several previous numbers of the *Nation*, that little remains to be said save that the translator's task, which was a very easy one, seems to be creditably done. The shallowness and uncritical quality of the author's work are equally shown in the dull résumé of psychophysic explanations appended. This work constitutes the

first part of Hartmann's system; the second is the well-known 'Phenomenology of the Moral Consciousness,' and the third and most recent part is devoted to a psychological analysis of the religious consciousness, its metaphysical postulates and ethical consequences, and also to a critical history of religion in the past, as a basis from which its future development is predicted.

Unser Elternhaus. Von Paul Hertz. Als Manuscript gedruckt. Hamburg: 1883. Pp. 141. [Our Old Home. Privately printed.]

HAMBURG is one of the brightest, busiest cities of Germany. It is now about to be united in the Customs Union, and this change from its old position as one of the free cities of the empire is marked by some great improvements in its harbor. In making these many of its old houses and canals will disappear. In view of this a German merchant has printed a little book, giving in a very attractive way the story of the home and home life of his family for half a century and more. The story of the old house is well worth telling in brief, as characteristic of the life of a German town and its progress. Built in 1636, the house still stands in stately dignity on a canal that dates from 1827, while behind it runs another water course laid out in 1469. Near it are the gardens that mark fortifications built in 1531. The ground on which the house stands was in 1559 part of a large property, which was subdivided in 1587, and finally improved by the house built by a purchaser of 1618. He was one of the Netherlands Protestants who fled from Holland when it was ravaged by the Spaniards under Alva, and who contributed by their industry and enterprise to build up Hamburg, and have left their mark there as they have wherever they found refuge and protection. The changes of ownership are easily followed in Hamburg.

where, in spite of fire, old records are well preserved, and the successive occupants are enumerated. The house changed hands in 1645, and again in 1654, and then in 1680, remaining in one family for 107 years, in another for forty years, and since 1833 in still another.

This last, living in the good old patriarchal fashion, three generations under the same roof, together with the counting-house in which a great shipping business was carried on with the remotest parts of the globe, offers annals of the purest domestic felicity, of the happiest youth, manhood, and old age, and of commercial success, civic honors, and reverent love for the once Free and Imperial City of Hamburg. From the harbor in front of the old house went and came a fleet of vessels far and wide, carrying and fetching great cargoes, and making the name of the Hamburg firm familiar abroad and at home. Factories in Africa, agencies in Asia, correspondents in America, North and South, and branches in England and the British Colonies were all directed from the modest counting-house, while ship captains, merchants, geographers, and representatives of foreign governments were heartily welcomed and hospitably entertained in the living rooms of the home of the old merchant. Two generations celebrated their golden weddings within its walls, and sons grew to manhood, went forth to learn the lessons of business and other pursuits, and returned to carry them on in and near the old home. Daughters married and went to found new families in other cities and countries, and then, returning to their native city, made pious pilgrimages to the old home. Every room is full of the recollections of childhood, lovingly told for the rising generation which will look in vain for the old house, when the improvements already in progress that are to give Hamburg its much-needed commercial facilities, have for-

ever changed the outlook of the old quarter of the town in which this homestead was a landmark.

The simple life, the careful training, the wise education, the love of music, the culture of all intellectual resources, the close intimacy between parents and children, the lively interest in common affairs and in the various pursuits of the growing members of the family, furnish a beautiful picture of the German interior, which we may hope will long survive its change of habitation, and those greater transformations which make the Hamburg of to-day so unlike the city of half a century ago.

Broken English. A Frenchman's struggle with the English language. By E. C. Dubois. Boston: Lee & Shepard. New York: Charles T. Dillingham.

THIS little book, the publication of which was suggested, probably, by the success of that laughter-provoking absurdity, 'English as She is Spoke,' does not justify the choice of its title. The English used by the so-called Frenchman is generally correct, save a few sentences that serve to illustrate the misuse of the English preposition by foreigners. As much cannot be said of the French part of the book, notwithstanding the author's claim that it is "instructive as a handbook of French conversation." It bears evidence of a translation from an English text, being plentifully sprinkled with Anglicisms. No Frenchman would use such expressions as "difficile pour moi—d'autant plus parce que—ma tête servirait assez longue—je ne vois pas le point!" The jokes are stale, the wit not very exhilarating. As for the misspelt French words, misplaced accents, and fitful punctuation, these are faults for which it is usual, charitably, not to hold the author responsible.

GOODHOLME'S DOMESTIC CYCLO-
pedia for Housekeepers. \$2.50.
HENRY HOLT & Co., N. Y.

Henry Holt & Co.

HAVE JUST READY:

LIFE OF JOHN KALB. Major-General in the Revolutionary Army. By Friedrich Kapp. 12mo, \$1.75.

THE MISTRESS OF IBICHSTEIN. By Fr. Henkel. Translated by S. E. Boggs. 16mo, Leisure Hour Series, \$1.00; Leisure Moment Series, 30 cents.

Western Journey with Emerson.

By Prof. J. B. Thayer. 18mo, Vellum Paper, 50 cents; Cloth, 75 cents.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO., Publishers,
254 Washington Street, Boston.

Portrait of R. W. Emerson,

Engraved by Schoff, from Rowse's drawing in the possession of Prof. Norton.

To meet the demand for a less expensive grade of this superb portrait, the Publisher begs to announce the issue of *unsigned proofs*, on India paper, price \$5.00. A few Artist's proofs can be had at \$10.00 each.

J. EASTMAN CHASE,
7 Hamilton Place, Boston.

NEW CATALOGUE OF BOOKS ON
History, Philosophy, Politics, Social Sciences, Religions, Travels, etc. Old and New, in English and Foreign Languages, will be sent on application, as well as separate catalogues on AMERICAN and SCIENCES. Address,

LEON & BROTHER, Booksellers,
5th Avenue Hotel, Place 3,
Corner 5th Ave. and 23d St., N. Y. City.

European Travel.

GERMANY SEEN WITHOUT SPEC-
tacles. By Henry Ruggles. Price \$1.50.

TRAVELS AND OBSERVATIONS IN
the Orient. By Walter Harriman. Price \$1.50.

OVER THE OCEAN. By Curtis Guild.
Price \$2.50.

ABROAD AGAIN. Same Author. Price
\$2.50.

EUROPEAN BREEZES. Chapters of Travel
through Germany, Austria, Hungary, and Switzerland. By Margery Deane. Price \$1.50.

BEATEN PATHS. A Woman's Vacation.
By Ella Thompson. \$1.50.

AN AMERICAN GIRL ABROAD. By
Adeline Trafton. Price \$1.50.

ENGLAND FROM A BACK WINDOW.
By J. M. Bailey. Price \$1.50.

A SUMMER IN THE AZORES, with a
Glimpse of Madeira. By C. Alice Baker. Price
\$1.25.

. Sold at all Bookstores, or mailed on receipt of price.

LEE & SHEPARD, Boston, Publishers.

"Summer Tours via the Great Lakes."

To "The Yellowstone National Park,"
Resorts of the Northwest, and
the Pacific Coast.

For copies, send stamp to

T. P. CARPENTER, G. P. A.,
Lake Superior Transit Co.,
Buffalo, N. Y.

WORKS PUBLISHED BY

C. W. LARISON,

At Ringos, N. J.

Any book sent (postage prepaid) by mail on receipt of the price.

ELEMENTS OF ORTHOEPIY. 12mo, cloth,
55 cents.

THE TENTING SCHOOL. 12mo, cloth, \$1.25.

SILVIA DUBOIS. A Biography of the Slave
who whipped her mistress and gained her
freedom. 12mo, cloth, 75 cents.

PORTRAIT OF SILVIA DUBOIS. 15 cents.

FONIC SPELER AND SYLABATER. 25 cts.

JOURNAL OF AMERICAN ORTHOEPIY.

Per year, \$1.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS,

27 and 29 West 23d St., New York,

HAVE NOW READY:

MONTEZUMA. An Historical Poem
of the Aztecs. By Augustine L. Taveau,
author of 'Aben Rey; or, The Moors of Granada.' 16mo, cloth, \$1.25.

"We have derived great pleasure from reading Col. Taveau's poem. It is stirring, brilliant, martial, and scholarly. It abounds in fine scenic effects, descriptive passages, oratorical displays, and fierce conflicts. His love lyrics, also, are exceedingly good."—*Commercial Advertiser, New York.*

"Montezuma" is a poem which displays not only a delightful use of words, but shows the ability to crystallize unpoetic facts into poetic measure, which Col. Taveau has done with marked success. The volume is an interesting one throughout."—*The American.*

. Putnam's New Catalogue sent on application.

Johns Hopkins University,
BALTIMORE.

Programmes of the work proposed in the University and Collegiate courses for the next academic year will be sent on application.

402 4

